



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

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### CONTENTS

20 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

|                                                                      |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Further on Conclusion of SNC Talks in Bangkok .....                  | 1 |
| Hun Sen Holds News Briefing [SPK] .....                              | 1 |
| Talks End in 'Fierce Disagreement' [Bangkok THE NATION 20 Sep] ..... | 1 |
| PRC 'Last-Minute Bid' Noted [AFP] .....                              | 2 |
| Sources Analyze Outcome [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 20 Sep] .....          | 3 |
| Pacific Forum Official on Criticism of U.S. [AFP] .....              | 4 |
| OCA Official on Iraqi Participation in Asiad [YONHAP] .....          | 5 |

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Gulf Aid Expanded To Include Syria, Morocco [KYODO] .....                  | 6  |
| Cabinet Says No SDF Law Revision Necessary [Tokyo TV] .....                | 6  |
| More on SDF Law Announcement [KYODO] .....                                 | 6  |
| 'Government Officials' Approve [KYODO] .....                               | 7  |
| Political Leaders Mum on Plan [KYODO] .....                                | 7  |
| Asian Support for Plan Sought [KYODO] .....                                | 8  |
| Kadena Mayor on U.S. Base Reorganization Plan [OKINAWA TIMES 20 Sep] ..... | 8  |
| Delegation to USSR for Festival, Meetings [KYODO] .....                    | 8  |
| Kaifu To Apologize to DPRK as Party President [KYODO] .....                | 9  |
| Kaifu Asks Kanemaru, Tanabe To Convey Apology [KYODO] .....                | 9  |
| Kanemaru to DPRK on 24 Sep [KYODO] .....                                   | 9  |
| Canada's Clark Discusses Regional Security [KYODO] .....                   | 10 |
| ASEAN Wants More Investment, Market Access [KYODO] .....                   | 10 |
| Opposition Parties Critical of Defense Paper [KYODO] .....                 | 11 |
| Abe Cancellation 'Fatal' to Political Future [KYODO] .....                 | 11 |
| Kaifu To Lead 'Banzai' Cheers at Ceremony [KYODO] .....                    | 11 |
| Economy Remains Strong During Second Quarter [KYODO] .....                 | 12 |
| Firms Remain Bullish Over Short-Term Prospects [KYODO] .....               | 13 |

##### North Korea

|                                                                |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| South Urged To Release 'Reunification Envoys' [KCNA] .....     | 13 |
| Malagasy Agency Calls for Single N-S UN Seat [KCNA] .....      | 14 |
| Pan-National Musical Concert 18-24 Oct Planned [KCNA] .....    | 14 |
| Foreign Papers Demand U.S. Troops Withdrawal [KCNA] .....      | 14 |
| Kim Il-song Greet Maltese President Tabone [KCNA] .....        | 15 |
| Ambassador Kim Chang-yong Appointed to Mauritania [KCNA] ..... | 15 |
| Delegation Leaves for Conference in Cuba [KCNA] .....          | 15 |
| Tongil Street Construction Accelerated [Pyongyang Radio] ..... | 15 |

##### South Korea

|                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Choe Ho-chung Interviewed About UN Membership [YONHAP] .....            | 15 |
| Daily on UN Seat Dispute [THE KOREA HERALD 20 Sep] .....                | 16 |
| Canadian Supports South Plan [YONHAP] .....                             | 16 |
| PPD Outlines Moves for North, South Relations [YONHAP] .....            | 16 |
| Daily Interviews North's Asiad Team Leader [CHUNGANG ILBO 19 Sep] ..... | 17 |



|                                                  |                               |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| North To Guarantee Safety of Invited Musicians   | [YONHAP]                      | 18 |
| North-South Soccer Matches Likely After Asiad    | [YONHAP]                      | 18 |
| Visits to North Possible for Athletes, Tourists  | [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Sep]      | 18 |
| U.S. Not To Request Troops for Persian Gulf      | [YONHAP]                      | 19 |
| Relations With PRC 'Very Likely' After Games     | [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 20 Sep]    | 19 |
| DPRK Asks Argentina To Restore Relations         | [YONHAP]                      | 19 |
| Kenyan President Moi Ends Four-Day Visit         | [YONHAP]                      | 20 |
| Firms Compete for Advertisements During Asiad    | [YONHAP]                      | 20 |
| Communications Minister Attends Beijing Games    | [YONHAP]                      | 21 |
| Art Student Opens Exhibit in Asiad Village       | [YONHAP]                      | 21 |
| Opposition Party Head Attends Beijing Symposium  | [YONHAP]                      | 21 |
| Tunisian Assembly Speaker Arrives for Talks      | [YONHAP]                      | 21 |
| Cabinet Reshuffle Sign of No's Determination     | [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Sep]      | 21 |
| Cabinet Approves Budget for Fiscal 1991          | [YONHAP]                      | 22 |
| PPD Sets Demands for Returning to Assembly       | [YONHAP]                      | 23 |
| * Changes in Student Activism Noted              | [CHUGAN CHOSON 22 Jul]        | 23 |
| * Kim Chong-pil Criticizes No's Leadership Style | [CHUGAN CHOSON 15 Jul]        | 26 |
| * Mixed Trends in Foreign Investments Reported   | [HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN 3 Jul] | 28 |
| * Sixth Republic Leaders' Power Bases Detailed   | [MAL Jul]                     | 30 |
| * 10,000 Christians in North Korea               | [HANGUK ILBO 17 Jul]          | 36 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

|                                                 |                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| Thai Psychological Warfare Group Departs 16 Sep | [Rangoon Radio]               | 38 |
| 'Activists' Condemn Junta for 'Repression'      | [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 19 Sep] | 38 |

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

|                                                 |                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|
| Requests for Oil Strain Production Capacity     | [BERNAMA]                           | 38 |
| Abu Hassan on G-15 Secretariat, SNC Meeting     | [BERNAMA]                           | 39 |
| Army Chief Says No Need To Inspect Bases        | [Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES 16 Sep] | 40 |
| Abu Hassan Views Zimbabwean Official's Visit    | [BERNAMA]                           | 40 |
| Mahathir Praises 'Liberal Policy' on Cultures   | [Kuala Lumpur International]        | 40 |
| Paper Hails Decision To Suspend Toll Collection | [NEW STRAITS TIMES 14 Sep]          | 41 |

#### Singapore

|                                               |                   |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----|
| Joint Air Exercise Held With Indonesia 17 Sep | [Singapore Radio] | 42 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----|

#### Cambodia

|                                                 |                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| VOK Welcomes U.S. Statement on SRV Sanctions    |                               | 42 |
| Resistance Leaders View SNC Meeting, UN Seat    | [Radio VOK]                   | 42 |
| Draft Press Communique Issued on SNC Meeting    | [Radio VODK]                  | 43 |
| DK Press Communique Issued on SNC Session       | [Radio VODK]                  | 43 |
| KPNLAF Ready for 'Call for Moderation'          | [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 19 Sep] | 43 |
| Deputy Defense Minister Meets Foreign Reporters | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 43 |
| Heng Samrin Receives New Soviet Ambassador      | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 44 |
| Hun Sen Receives Romanian Envoy From Hanoi      | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 44 |
| Leaders Receive Thanks From SRV Counterparts    | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 44 |
| National Bank Sets New Currency Exchange Rates  | [SPK]                         | 45 |
| Bou Thang Opens Course on Party Political Work  | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 45 |
| 'Enemy Troops' Driven Out of Chikreng 4 Aug     | [SPK]                         | 45 |
| Phnom Penh Reports Chikreng Battle Activities   | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 45 |
| Phnom Penh Notes Banteay Meanchey 'Successes'   | [Phnom Penh Radio]            | 46 |



|                                               |                    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|----|
| Military Situation in Week Ending 8 Sep Noted | [Phnom Penh Radio] | 46 |
| Nationwide Rice Cultivation by 8 Sep Reported | [Phnom Penh Radio] | 46 |
| Leading Areas Cited                           | [Phnom Penh Radio] | 46 |

## Indonesia

|                                              |                           |    |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| Energy Minister Says Oil Prices 'Critical'   | [AFP]                     | 47 |
| Wider National Role for Ethnic Chinese Urged | [THE JAKARTA POST 14 Sep] | 47 |

## Laos

|                                                |                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----|
| Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Chinese Delegation  | [Vientiane Radio]      | 47 |
| Asia-Pacific Youth Meeting Closes in Vientiane | [Vientiane Radio]      | 48 |
| Clandestine Radio Notes SRV Helicopter Crash   | [Lao Liberation Radio] | 48 |
| Student Federation in Prague Issues 'Appeal'   | [Lao Liberation Radio] | 48 |
| Military Students in Prague Issue Statement    | [Lao Liberation Radio] | 49 |
| Radio Discusses SRV 'Plot' To Annex Country    | [Lao Liberation Radio] | 49 |
| Radio Criticizes 'Repugnant' Stalinist Law     | [Lao Liberation Radio] | 50 |

## Philippines

|                                                |                               |    |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| U.S. Bases To Go If No Treaty by Jan 1991      | [Manila Radio]                | 50 |
| 'Sovereign Control' of Clark Base Wanted       | [AFP]                         | 50 |
| Debt Reduction Clause Suggested                | [AFP]                         | 51 |
| Demonstrators Demand Removal of U.S. Bases     | [Manila Radio]                | 51 |
| Security Tightened at U.S. Military Bases      | [MANILA BULLETIN 14 Sep]      | 51 |
| Troops Occupy Rebel Soldier Noble's Hideout    | [MANILA BULLETIN 13 Sep]      | 51 |
| Amnesty Program To Include Rebel Soldiers      | [Manila Radio]                | 52 |
| National Security Adviser Favors Martial Law   | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 13 Sep] | 52 |
| Columnist Assesses Aquino's 'Complacency'      | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 14 Sep] | 52 |
| Aquino Signs Oil Price Cut Into Law            | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 20 Sep] | 53 |
| Supreme Court Dismisses Enrile Harboring Case  | [BUSINESS WORLD 14 Sep]       | 54 |
| Support for Communists Said To Decline in Cebu | [Quezon City Radio]           | 54 |
| Columnist Views Economics of 'Nationalism'     | [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 20 Sep] | 54 |

## Thailand

|                                                 |                       |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Chatchai Comments on Outcome of SNC Meeting     | [Bangkok TV]          | 56 |
| Subin Offers Venue for New SNC Meeting          | [Bangkok Radio]       | 56 |
| Daily Urges Khmer Factions To Stop 'Bickerings' | [BANGKOK POST 19 Sep] | 57 |
| 'Source' Blames Resistance for SNC 'Failure'    | [BANGKOK POST 20 Sep] | 57 |
| Border Black Markets: 'Business As Usual'       | [BANGKOK POST 17 Sep] | 58 |
| Cambodia Lacks 'Political Maturity' for Peace   | [THE NATION 20 Sep]   | 58 |
| Public Relations Minister Details PRC Visit     | [Bangkok Radio]       | 60 |
| 'Minor Surprises' in Annual Military Reshuffle  | [THE NATION 19 Sep]   | 60 |
| 'Class 5' Graduates To Dominate                 | [THE NATION 20 Sep]   | 61 |
| Indonesian Satellite Transponder Lease Signed   | [Bangkok Radio]       | 61 |

## Vietnam

|                                                 |                       |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Vo Nguyen Giap Crosses Friendship Gate to China | [Hanoi Radio]         | 62 |
| Spokeswoman on China Trip, Cambodia, Embargo    | [Hanoi International] | 62 |
| Chinese Reportage on Visit by Vo Nguyen Giap    | [cross-reference]     | 62 |
| Foreign Minister's Envoy Visits Eastern Europe  | [VNA]                 | 62 |
| Hanoi Radio Views Cambodia Meeting in Jakarta   |                       | 63 |
| Commentary Assesses Jakarta Meeting on Cambodia | [Hanoi International] | 65 |
| UK, UNHCR Groups Meet in Hanoi on Refugees      | [AFP]                 | 65 |
| Hanoi Reports on 'Purifying' of Party Ranks     |                       | 66 |
| Leaders Attend Dao Tung's Funeral Ceremony      | [Hanoi Radio]         | 66 |
| Le Duc Anh Visits Rear Services Academy         | [Hanoi Radio]         | 67 |
| Army Officers Inspect Hanoi Defense Exercise    | [Hanoi Radio]         | 67 |



|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Ceremony Marks Ordnance Sector's Anniversary [Hanoi Radio] .....           | 67 |
| Do Muoi Greets Asian Buddhist Peace Conference [VNA] .....                 | 68 |
| Nguyen Khanh Visits Youth Magazine Office [Hanoi Radio] .....              | 68 |
| Ha Quang Du Comments on Youth Renovation Work [TAP CHI CONG SAN Jun] ..... | 68 |
| Instruction Issued on Foreign Currency Control [Hanoi International] ..... | 72 |
| Inheritance, Labor Contract Rules Publicized [Hanoi Radio] .....           | 72 |
| Kien Giang Floods Destroy Homes, Property [Hanoi Radio] .....              | 73 |
| Hanoi Reports Insect Infestation Nationwide .....                          | 73 |

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

|                                                                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Evans Addresses 'Major Conference' on Vietnam [Melbourne International] ..... | 74 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

### Niue

|                                                                             |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Ministers Replaced After No Confidence Vote [Melbourne International] ..... | 74 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|



## Further on Conclusion of SNC Talks in Bangkok

### Hun Sen Holds News Briefing

BK1909124890 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1140 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 19—"Always having in mind the supreme interests of the Cambodian nation, we are always ready to offer Prince Sihanouk the SNC chairmanship in case he decides to join the SNC in its present formation," said Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia at a press conference in Bangkok this morning before his departure.

Prime Minister Hun Sen said:

"We, the SNC members from Phnom Penh, very much regret that the first meeting of the SNC has not been able to positively resolve the urgent questions of the SNC after its formation.

"Once again, as in Jakarta, we have made optimum possible efforts and concessions to move forward and to end the conflict.

"We feel that, of the urgent questions that the SNC has to resolve, in particular the questions of the selection of a chairman and the sending of an SNC delegation to the UN, none of these should be the sine qua non condition of the SNC work.

"If there is not yet a consensus within the SNC on the appointment of its chairman, this issue should be the subject of the next meeting and the SNC should address other questions, the most urgent being the sending of a delegation to the UN.

"But the SNC members representing the C.G.D.K. [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] would not accept such a premise, preferring to obstruct the SNC from solving other questions as long as Prince Sihanouk has not been elected the 13th member and chairman of the SNC.

"Why could we not accept Prince Sihanouk as the 13th member and chairman of the SNC?

"You still recall that in Jakarta, while the world public felt that the situation was ripe for a solution, Prince Sihanouk would not care to respond to the invitations (at least two) (?to Sihanouk) to attend the Jakarta meeting.

"With the prospect of a real collapse, I had taken as you know the political decision to save this meeting so that the SNC could come into being. We very much regretted that our plan to offer the SNC chairmanship to Prince Sihanouk, if he attended the meeting and was part of the 12-member SNC, could not materialize.

"Now that the SNC has been formed with 12 members, there is no consensus on the selection of the 13th member. We think it is not unnecessary [as received] to select a 13th member as chairman, namely Prince Sihanouk, since there is no mention in the last sentence of

Paragraph 4 of the Jakarta joint statement 'the Cambodian parties further agreed to accept H.R.H Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal as contained in his statement of September 8, 1990 that if the 12 members of the SNC so desire, they could elect a chairman for the SNC, who would, in such case, be the "13th member" of the SNC' forcing the SNC to do so.

"Always having in mind the supreme interest of the Cambodian nation, we are always ready to offer Prince Sihanouk the SNC chairmanship in case he decides to join the SNC in its present formation. In that case, the vice-chairmanship must belong to an SNC member of the State of Cambodia.

"If the other side insists on having Prince Sihanouk as chairman in addition to the existing members, we are ready to make an additional step, but the principle of bilateral equality must be respected: There must be another member from the State of Cambodia.

"These are the two possibilities we are ready to offer to the other side so that Prince Sihanouk could be chairman of the SNC.

"In Jakarta, Prince Sihanouk's case was a very serious threat to the peace process. We saved the situation. Everyone knew it. Now that the SNC has come into being, the Sihanouk case once again has been brought in to obstruct its normal proceedings.

"Why? For what purpose?

"I would like to say that I very much regret that the political proceeding of my government at the final stage comes to a kind of confrontation with Prince Norodom Sihanouk while our objective is rather to confront the Khmer Rouge Polpotists. I would like to stress that I have no intention, whatsoever, to confront him, but the question of principle has forced me to do so.

"I cannot find the reason for that, but some newspapers have already revealed it," Hun Sen further said.

"Before leaving Bangkok," Prime Minister Hun Sen stressed:

"I have already consulted with the host that I am ready to talk with the other members of the SNC and I am ready to go back there."

### Talks End in 'Fierce Disagreement'

BK2009021190 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
20 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan, Kunlachaoa Chaiphiphat, and Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] The first meeting of Cambodia's national council collapsed yesterday amid fierce disagreement and was adjourned indefinitely despite intensive lobbying by Thai and foreign diplomats, threatening the future of the entire Cambodian peace process.



The international effort to save the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] lasted until late yesterday morning, with Chinese charge d'affaires in Bangkok Zhang Xujiang holding talks with the leaders of the Cambodian resistance. Zhang told resistance leaders to be more flexible in the matter of the chairmanship of the SNC. The resistance has called for its leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to head the council as its 13th member, while the Phnom Penh government was insisting that it must be given equal representation. The Chinese diplomat proposed that the resistance accept Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen as vice chairman of the SNC in exchange for Prince Sihanouk becoming the chairman and 13th member. But the proposal was categorically rejected by the resistance.

The SNC, created last week as an interim Cambodian government in an unprecedented agreement in Jakarta, ended its first meeting inconclusively on Monday with disagreements on the question of the chairmanship and on a Cambodian delegation to the UN General Assembly, which convened in New York on Tuesday.

The SNC did not reconvene yesterday and the leaders of the Phnom Penh government and two of the resistance factions—the Khmer Rouge and Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]—gave separate press conferences before all the delegations left Bangkok. Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge and KPNLF leader Son Sann appeared angry during their separate press conferences that the Council had decided to "adjourn" until the sides could come to some agreement.

Son Sann said the resistance position was in line with the Jakarta accord and claimed that it had already made a "tremendous concession" to Phnom Penh when it accepted the "six plus six" composition of the Council. The former premier argued that Phnom Penh "did not respect" the Jakarta agreement which stated that if the Council members "so desire, they could elect a Chairman for the SNC, who would, in such case, be the '13th member' of the SNC."

During a press conference, Khieu Samphan distributed copies of a letter to the United Nations on Tuesday in which the resistance called for the Cambodian seat at the UN to be temporarily unattended pending the election of the SNC chairman. The resistance government has occupied the Cambodian seat since 1985.

Hun Sen also sent a telegram yesterday afternoon to the UN reiterating that the Cambodian seat at the UN was now occupied by the SNC. "If the resistance continues to occupy the seat, they there will be no UN role in Cambodia," Hun Sen told THE NATION before his departure for Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon. He was referring to plans for a major UN role in administering Cambodia during a period leading up to general elections.

Diplomatic sources said last night that the UN Security Council was formulating a resolution to announce that the Cambodian seat was now occupied by Cambodia's

SNC. The sources said the UN planned to wait for the SNC's delegates until October 18 as requested by the resistance.

With the existing disagreements, the questions of a ceasefire and a moratorium on foreign military assistance that were expected to be taken up by the SNC were left untouched and prompted fears of renewal of large-scale fighting in Cambodia.

Khieu said he learnt that Phnom Penh, in collaboration with Vietnamese military forces, was planning to recapture the bordertown of Pailin back from the Khmer Rouge by October.

Hun Sen in a separate press conference blamed the resistance for the failure of the meeting because of its refusal to accept his proposal that the question of the chairmanship be bypassed and talks move on to the urgent issue of sending a delegation to the UN. "Once again the Sihanouk case has been brought in to obstruct the meeting," Hun Sen said. He noted that the Jakarta meeting had almost collapsed because of Sihanouk's absence. He said the prince had lost his chance of joining the SNC by not coming to Jakarta but added that he would accept Sihanouk replacing one of the resistance's six existing members.

Hun Sen noted that in the 4th paragraph of the Jakarta agreement there was no wording holding the SNC to appoint Sihanouk as chairman or take a 13th member. The 4th paragraph states that if the 12 members of the SNC so desire, they could elect a chairman, who would in such case be the 13th member of the SNC.

Hun Sen even said that Sihanouk's future role in Cambodia would now rest on the resistance decision whether to include him in the SNC or leave him outside. "If they want to leave the prince outside the political arena, that's their own business and we are not responsible," he said.

The Phnom Penh premier also denied reports that he proposed himself as the SNC vice-chairman and the chief of the UN delegation in return for accepting Sihanouk becoming the chairman and 13th member.

Kraisak Chunhawan, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's adviser, said the trade-off of the dual role for Hun Sen in return for Sihanouk's preeminence on the Council was made by the Thai side as just one option among many. "They (the Cambodian leaders) just simply rejected it, and that's all," he said.

### PRC 'Last-Minute Bid' Noted

BK2009092090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

Bangkok, Sept 20 (AFP)—China urged Cambodia's guerrilla coalition to make concessions to the Phnom Penh government in talks here, but the last-minute bid



failed to save the negotiations, Cambodian and diplomatic sources said Thursday. China's call, conveyed to the guerrilla alliance by a senior Bangkok-based diplomat, was mild, even "somewhat reluctant," according to one source.

The first meeting of Cambodia's newly formed interim authority, the Supreme National Council (SNC), collapsed here Wednesday.

The guerrillas demanded the appointment of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the joint council, but refused to offer any concessions in exchange to the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government.

China provides massive arms supplies to the Khmer Rouge, the dominant force in the resistance. It gives less military aid to non-communist factions headed by the prince and former conservative prime minister Son Sann. Beijing has reportedly put strong pressure on the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's former ruling group ousted by Vietnam in January 1979, to accept a U.N. peace framework to end the nearly 12-year war.

One diplomat, who monitors developments in Cambodia, said it was difficult to draw conclusions at this stage from the pretty ineffective action taken Wednesday at the talks here by Chinese Charge d'Affaires Zhang Xujiang. It was not clear whether Beijing's low profile was deliberate or simply resulted from lack of efficiency, he said, noting that Vietnam had apparently not played an active role either during the discussions. But, according to other diplomats, China's attitude raises questions about Beijing's role in the peace process.

China joined the other major sponsors of the warring factions—the United States and the Soviet Union—in putting together the U.N. peace plan. Washington gives non-lethal aid to the non-communist guerrilla groups, and Moscow is the ally of Hanoi and Phnom Penh. The peace plan, which provides for a major U.N. role in running Cambodia until elections are held there, came from the U.N. Security Council permanent members, which includes the three countries as well as Britain and France. It also called for the formation of the Supreme National Council to take over the country's U.N. seat, now occupied by the resistance. The plan singled out 68-year-old Prince Sihanouk as the best person to head the SNC.

The U.N. framework was accepted by the warring factions at a meeting last week in Jakarta where they formed the SNC, which is made up of six members each for Phnom Penh and the resistance.

But Prince Sihanouk, who is currently in Beijing, stayed away from the Jakarta meeting, a development that prompted one senior Western diplomat to comment at the time that "China fell down on the job." The former monarch is also not a member of the SNC. He and the guerrilla groups, however, have called on Phnom Penh to allow him to join the SNC as chairman and 13th

member, in keeping with a possibility left open in a joint statement adopted at Jakarta.

But Prime Minister Hun Sen of Phnom Penh, who attended the SNC's first meeting here, said the Jakarta accord implied no obligation to create an extra seat for Prince Sihanouk. The Phnom Penh leader said he was ready to have the prince as SNC Chairman, but demanded that he then replace one of the six guerrilla representatives or that the council be expanded to 14 members, seven for both sides.

In tough bargaining sessions, Phnom Penh also offered a compromise whereby Prince Sihanouk would be appointed SNC chairman, with Mr. Hun Sen becoming in exchange vice-chairman and leader of a delegation to be sent to the U.N. General Assembly currently under way in New York.

Despite officials from Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Chunnhawan's advisory team and the Thai Foreign Ministry shuttling between the warring factions, the guerrilla coalition held out for its demand.

An unidentified Thai source was quoted Thursday by the English-language daily BANGKOK POST as saying "the Khmer rouge rejected everything we proposed." "China's contribution came too little too late, when it tried to convince the resistance to accept the proposal for Hun Sen to become vice-chairman at the time when Hun Sen no longer cared," the source added.

### Sources Analyze Outcome

BK2009034290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
20 Sep 90 p 3

[By Phichai Chunsuksawatdi and Nattaya Chetchotirot]

[Text] Fears that the appointment of Mr Hun Sen as vice chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] would increase Phnom Penh's acceptance in the world community was the main reason why the resistance rejected the proposal. Informed sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that the resistance feared that the appointment would have created a dangerous precedent by diverging from the peace plan drafted by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the Jakarta agreement. They said that four papers were tabled during talks on Tuesday but that virtually no negotiations took place yesterday.

Sources said the resistance received a Hun Sen proposals suggesting that Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen be chairman and vice chairman respectively. The proposal also said the SNC would ask the chairman to forward the credentials of the Cambodian delegation to the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly to the United Nations Secretary General, who would be asked to "personally introduce" the delegation to the assembly.

Under the initial Hun Sen proposal, the SNC would agree to exercise without delay, pending relevant actions



by the United Nations in the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, self-restraint regarding a ceasefire throughout Cambodia and call upon external powers to immediately cease all military aid to all parties.

Attached to this paper was Mr Hun Sen's proposed list of delegates to the United Nations. According to Rule 27 of the provisions of the General Assembly, Prince Sihanouk informs the UN Secretary General of the appointment of the SNC delegation to the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly as follows: Mr Hun Sen as vice chairman, Mr Son Sann (Khmer People's National Liberation Front), Mr Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge), Hor Nam Hong (Phnom Penh) and Chem Snguan (Phnom Penh).

The resistance, sources said, counter-proposed a draft saying: "In pursuant of the Joint Statement of the Jakarta Meeting of September 10, 1990, 12 members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia met to elect the chairman and discuss the composition of the Cambodian delegation. The twelve members unanimously request Prince Sihanouk to assume the chairmanship of the SNC and look forward to holding the meeting of the SNC under the chairmanship of Sihanouk at the earliest possible date. The twelve also called for the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia as soon as possible."

According to the sources, the Hun Sen delegation submitted another draft that, apart from naming Prince Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen as chairman and vice chairman, notes that there would be an "additional" member of the SNC. Sources said the resistance rejected this proposal but tried to come up with a compromise draft.

In the fifth paper, it was suggested that the SNC, by consensus, elect Sihanouk as chairman and agree to "consider all issues its members might wish to raise such as the question of vice-chairmanship and additional members. But the Khmer Rouge disagreed with the proposal, the sources said.

A Cambodian analyst said the "bickering" over the number of seats and the composition is unimportant because it had been agreed in Jakarta that, in keeping with the spirit of the Security Council peace plan, the SNC would rule by consensus. "As chairman of the SNC, Prince Sihanouk would not be able to ram things through. By requesting to be made vice-president of the SNC, Mr Hun Sen was in fact seeking a special status for himself. As far as the resistance is concerned, allowing Hun Sen to go to the United Nations with some element of recognition was unacceptable," the analyst said. "The question of recognition takes us back to the Tokyo talks which in essence elevated Mr Hun Sen's status."

The analyst added that by staying away from the Jakarta talks, Prince Sihanouk was trying to bury the Tokyo agreement. But by proposing to lead the delegation to the United Nations, Mr Hun Sen is saying that there must be

a ranking of the 12 SNC members. The UN Permanent Five agreement, however, specifically avoided this thorny question, the analyst said.

"In a sense the problem which has emerged in Bangkok is the result of the vagueness of the Jakarta agreement. The resistance wants the 12 members of the SNC to have equal status under Prince Sihanouk. With Hun Sen as vice chairman, this would elevate the status of the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the others," the analysts noted.

Other sources said the resistance could not accept Mr Hun Sen's proposal because the UN peace plan and the Jakarta agreement made no mention of the vice chairmanship. Accepting it would amount to changing the UN plan which Jakarta endorsed.

There is also a fear that if for some reason Prince Sihanouk is not present, Mr Hun Sen would lead the delegation as vice chairman. "If Hun Sen leads the delegation to the United Nations, it would give him further recognition at the United Nations," the sources said, adding that Mr Son Sann and Khieu Samphan opposed this.

One diplomatic source said that blame for the failure of the three-day talks should rest on both the resistance and the Phnom Penh regime of "adding conditions and for their lack of the spirit of compromise. The resistance, the diplomatic source said, stood by the Jakarta agreement and the understanding reached between China and Vietnam.

The source said that what needs to be examined now is why Mr Hun Sen took a step backwards: Was it because Vietnam has changed its position or because Vietnam was unable to convince Hun Sen to agree to the Jakarta agreement and China-Vietnam understanding?

"The resistance should be blamed, especially Prince Norodom Ranariddh, for adopting a hardline position and not attending the dinner hosted by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan," the source said.

The source noted that this was the first time that Permanent Foreign Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson S. Kasemsi had played a role in negotiations with Hun Sen.

#### **Pacific Forum Official on Criticism of U.S.**

*BK1909092890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Port Vila, Sept 19 (AFP)—The chairman of the South Pacific Forum, Vanuatu's Prime Minister Walter Lini, Wednesday described a bitter attack on the United States by forum Secretary-General Henry Naisali as unauthorized and undiplomatic. Mr. Lini, who is in Japan, said in a statement released here that he was "deeply concerned" about Mr. Naisali's criticism of U.S. plans to use a north Pacific island as a chemical weapons incineration plant.



Heads of government of the 15 South Pacific Forum countries, meeting here last month, themselves expressed concern that the United States was using the Pacific as an "experimental area". They singled out risks to the environment in bringing weapons from a U.S. Army base in West Germany for destruction at Johnston Atoll, and said they "felt very strongly" that the island "should not become the permanent toxic waste disposal centre of the world."

At a news conference in Suva on September 7, Mr. Naisali described the United States as "a trouble maker" and accused it of "playing cheap politics" with the lives of Pacific islanders.

In his statement, Mr. Lini said "he wanted to make it clear, as chairman of the South Pacific Forum, that he has disassociated himself from the reported remarks made by Mr. Naisali...and his own personal views about U.S. attitudes towards the South Pacific nations."

In a remark which the U.S. State Department called "deeply offensive", Mr. Naisali seemed to compare U.S. actions to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. "Our problem here, I compare that one as the equal of what's going on in Kuwait at the moment, Mr. Naisali said. "They're dealing with a problem of the Iraqi invading Kuwait. In here we are dealing with the problem of the United States dumping chemical weapons and destroying them at Johnston Atoll. The problem in the Middle East concerns life... The same applies equally to what's going on in Johnston Atoll. The lives of people are involved."

Mr. Lini said: "Mr Naisali's unfortunate comparison between the proposed U.S. chemical weapons destruction facilities on Johnston Atoll with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was both totally out of context and diplomatically inappropriate."

A spokesman at the forum headquarters in Suva said Wednesday that Mr. Naisali did not plan to comment for the present.

#### **OCA Official on Iraqi Participation in Asiad**

*SK1909082090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-ha of South Korea, a vice president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), said Wednesday Japan supports Kuwait's position that Iraq should not be allowed to participate in the Beijing Asian Games. "Japan informed the OCA of its support for the Kuwaiti position Tuesday, but the chance of Iraqi participation is still 50-50," Kim told reporters during a flag-hoisting ceremony for South Korea at the athletes' village. A decision will be made at a special General Assembly meeting, either Thursday or Friday, a day before the opening of the games, he said.

Kim, who represents East Asia on the Council, refused to elaborate, saying he was not in a position to do so.

If two thirds of the 38 OCA member nations attending the General Assembly vote against Iraqi participation, it would entail boycotts by nations supporting Iraq, Kim said.

Kim is one of three candidates to succeed the late chairman of the Council, Sheik Fahd al-Sabah, who died in battle with the Iraqi invaders of his nation.

Chang Chung-sik, chef de mission of the South Korean delegation to the Beijing Asiad and vice president of the Korea Olympic Committee, also avoided direct comment on Korea's position though he said, "I hope as many countries as possible take part in the games." Pressed by reporters if he was suggesting opposition to the entry of Iraq and support for Kuwait's position, he said, "my remark was made irrespective of that matter."



**Japan****Gulf Aid Expanded To Include Syria, Morocco***OW1909132290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan will include Syria and Morocco in its aid to nations hit hard by the international embargo against Iraq, a government source said Wednesday.

Japan pledged last week to provide 2 billion dollars in aid to the so-called frontline states suffering the economic fallout from the Gulf crisis, bringing its total contribution to 4 billion dollars. The pledge includes 600 million dollars in emergency loans to Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey.

The source said the emergency money will be disbursed within this year and the remaining 1.4 billion dollars will be provided next year to Syria and Morocco in addition to the three countries.

Regarding the Philippines, Bangladesh, and other Asian nations faced with economic difficulties stemming from the Gulf crisis, Japan intends to offer support under its ordinary economic cooperation program apart from the 2 billion dollar aid package, the source said.

The source said Tokyo is also willing to provide financial support to East European nations that may find it difficult to transform their economies into market-oriented ones without such support.

In a related development, a Foreign Ministry official confirmed reports that Romania, Poland, and Bulgaria have requested Japan's financial aid to help them in economic difficulties resulting from the Gulf crisis. But the official said the three East European nations did not offer any specific figures.

The three countries were reported to have asked Japan, the United States, and major European nations to provide billions of dollars in aid to help them cope with economic plight resulting from their compliance with a U.N. resolution calling for trade and oil embargoes against Iraq.

The official said Japan is ready to consider such requests, but noted it is difficult to include the East European nations in the 2 billion dollar aid package as they are not frontline nations.

The issue of support for the three East European countries will be discussed by a group of 24 Western nations when they meet in Brussels in late October, the official said. The group, known as G-24, was set up last year to help Poland, Hungary, and other East European nations carry out economic reforms.

**Cabinet Says No SDF Law Revision Necessary***OW2009062990 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Misoji Sakamoto, chief cabinet secretary, held a press conference this morning on Japan's contributions toward a Mideast settlement. Concerning the assignment of Self-Defense Force [SDF] personnel to join the UN peace cooperation team [UNPCT], which will be organized as part of Japan's contributions, he said the government is now studying the possibility of adopting a system of simultaneous appointment so that the personnel can retain their original positions. He also said that the SDF Law will not be revised.

At the press conference, Sakamoto said that the Government is now coordinating final details concerning the status of SDF personnel to join in the UNPCT and that the Government is now studying the possibility of appointing them as members of the SDF and UNPCT simultaneously. Thus, on this issue which has aroused attention because it concerns the overseas deployment of SDF personnel, he formally disclosed for the first time that these SDF personnel will be appointed simultaneously as UNPCT members while allowing them to retain their original SDF positions.

[Video shows Sakamoto speaking to a group of reporters; begin Sakamoto recording] The prevalent view now is that it would be better not to revise the SDF Law and that we should carry out our plans on the basis of a new law concerning cooperation with the United Nations in maintaining peace. [end recording]

In making these remarks, Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto expressed his view that the program could be carried out without revising the SDF Law.

**More on SDF Law Announcement***OW2009090990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT  
20 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—A proposed law designed to authorize the dispatch of unarmed Japanese military personnel overseas to assist United Nations operations would require no change in the basic charter of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), a government source said Thursday. But some members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have called for open debate on the SDF charter and portions of the Constitution thus far interpreted as forbidding the overseas dispatch of forces.

The source said provisions allowing the SDF's participation in the proposed U.N. peace cooperation team would be written into the new law. The law would specify that all team members be unarmed and would ban their posting to war zones, it said. "There is no problem constitutionally with SDF personnel retaining their membership in the force when dispatched as members of the cooperation team," the source said. Legislative procedure would give the new law precedence over the SDF



charter. But dispatching SDF personnel in their own right overseas, he said, would require changes in the force's charter.

SDF personnel are expected to make up one-tenth of the new peace cooperation team, with other members being civil servants and private citizens.

Observers say the government is hoping to avoid debate on the Constitution and the SDF charter, in which any change is vehemently rejected by most of Japan's political opposition. Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto also said Thursday that thorough discussions with political parties were needed before the cooperation bill could be submitted to the Diet. Many government officials think the new law would be preferable to a revision in the SDF charter, he said. But the proposed bill drew fire at a meeting of parliamentary vice ministers early the same day, with several strongly urging a full-scale debate on revising the Constitution.

Others among the top-ranking bureaucrats from Japan's ministries said SDF personnel should be sent outright overseas "to display their capabilities ... making clear their existence" and criticized the government's slowness in proposing the SDF's use in the Persian Gulf crisis.

#### **'Government Officials' Approve**

OW2009084390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Government officials unanimously believe that Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) members can, provided they are unarmed, join United Nations ceasefire-monitoring operations and engage in emergency relief activities overseas to help Japanese nationals, according to a report released Thursday by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Yuko Kurihara, chairman of the LDP's Research Commission on the Constitution, presented at a news conference a report on three surveys it carried out on how government officials view the issue of dispatching SDF personnel overseas in relation to Japan's constitutional ban on the use of military force to solve international disputes. The issue was raised in the wake of the mounting pressure from overseas that Japan contribute more than financially to easing the burden on the U.S.-led multinational forces deployed in the Persian Gulf region following the August 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Stating that the commission's report reflects the "unified view" of government officials, Kurihara said dispatch of SDF minesweeping squads to a region of conflict threatens to violate the Constitution's ban on the use of military force. There was no problem, however, in sending SDF medical personnel to such a region, as long as they remain under control of the Japanese Government, he said. Kurihara said the use of SDF noncombatant personnel in U.N. ceasefire monitoring efforts and

overseas emergency activities to rescue Japanese nationals would be constitutional.

He urged the government to unify its stance on the issue of transportation of arms and ammunition to troops of other countries, "other than frontline troops," in areas of international tension. The Foreign Ministry, which claims that Japan's participation in such transportation would not violate the Constitution, is at odds with the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, which says it would.

Kurihara called on the government to publicly clarify its understanding of the Constitution by discussing constitutional problems involved in its contribution to the multinational forces in the Gulf, and urged it to take prompt action within the legal framework. Japan's Constitution is given priority over treaties such as the United Nations Charter to which Japan is a signatory, Kurihara said.

#### **Political Leaders Mum on Plan**

OW2009114790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Japan's political leadership Thursday delivered a series of speeches to a national business conference but said little, if anything, about Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's controversial push to send non-combat personnel to the Persian Gulf. The leaders of parties most likely to play deciding roles on the issue—the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and the centrist Komeito—side-stepped comment during official speeches.

Instead, Komeito Chairman Ishiro Ishida called on the government to clarify reported plans by Kaifu to propose legislation that would set up a nonmilitary "peace force" to bring stability to the Gulf. Komeito, the No. 2 opposition party, would be the swing vote on such a proposal. It likely would be brought before the opposition-controlled House of Councillors later this year.

The so-called "peace force" is part of a new United Nations peace cooperation initiative offered by Kaifu last month in a move to allow Japan to take a more active role in international peacemaking. Japan has been under increasing pressure by Western leaders to do more to aid multinational peacekeeping efforts in the Gulf. Under its pacifist Constitution and Self-Defense Forces Law, Japan cannot dispatch SDF personnel abroad, officials said.

In a 15-minute speech that opened the national conference of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kaifu said Japan should "generate sweat" when it participates in the international effort to restore peace following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2. But he avoided specific mention of his proposal. LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, who has repeatedly expressed support for the dispatch of SDF personnel when speaking privately to party members, skirted the issue entirely at the forum.



Only Socialist leaders took a stand Thursday. Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi expressed opposition to the plan, while Keigo Ouchi, the chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, advocated the dispatch of SDF personnel. "We are spending 4 trillion yen on the Self-Defense Forces every year and they should not be only for the protection of Japan," Ouchi said.

#### **Asian Support for Plan Sought**

*OW1909182390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan plans to seek approval from its former World War II foes in Asia of a plan to dispatch noncombat military personnel to assist in the Persian Gulf crisis, government sources said Wednesday. Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama plans to seek acceptance of the proposed "peace force" when he meets foreign ministers from the Asia-Pacific region at the United Nations later this month, the sources said.

The government is in the midst of drafting legislation to establish a 1,000-member team, mostly made up of technical specialists, to dispatch to trouble spots identified in United Nations resolutions.

Japan's postwar Constitution bars the use of force to resolve international disputes, and the proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Law is envisioned as a way for the government to assist in the resolution of international conflicts without violating the Constitution. Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel are expected to make up one-tenth of the team being outlined in the proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Law, according to government sources.

Under the plan the government would keep a register of SDF personnel, civil servants, and private citizens prepared to serve overseas during international crises. Personnel would be dispatched under the command of a special office responsible to the Cabinet to assist in transport, communications, and medical care, and to monitor elections and ceasefire agreements. The office will be directly under the prime minister, the sources said.

The official source said Nakayama will explain the law at a September 27 dinner meeting of foreign ministers hosted by Japan and Indonesia. Foreign ministers from the United States, China, South Korea, Canada, Australia, Laos, Mongolia, and the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are scheduled to attend the dinner. The ASEAN members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei.

In one of the first Asian reactions to the proposal, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya said Tuesday Japan should seriously consider the "sensitive feelings" of Asian countries invaded by Japan during World War II.

The controversial proposal to include SDF members in the peace force is also expected to face stiff resistance in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors when the Diet (parliament) is reconvened next month. Meanwhile, the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have basically agreed that members of Japan's military may join the force without forfeiting their SDF status, government sources said. In the past, SDF personnel who have served in embassies abroad as military attaches have revoked their membership in the SDF to serve under the Foreign Ministry. The Defense Agency source said it is uncertain whether the dual status would require a change in the SDF Law.

#### **Kadena Mayor on U.S. Base Reorganization Plan**

*OW2009043390 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese  
20 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] Kadena—The U.S. Department of Defense announced on 18 September that "the Naval Air Facility [NAF] on Kadena Air Base will stop its functions and will be reorganized and unified with Air Force units." Concerning this announcement, Kadena Town Mayor Choei Yoshihama stated on 19 September that "no matter what unit it is, we welcome the suspension of its functioning." However, he also warned that the "reorganization of the Air Force units may lead to the strengthening of the base's other functions."

As for the closure of the NAF on Kadena Air Base, the mayor said: "Since Harriers (short takeoff and landing attack planes) and P-3Cs (anti-submarine patrol aircraft) have flown to the NAF, I hope that these units will be withdrawn after the naval facility is closed. We hope that noise pollution will be reduced, even just a little."

Mayor Yoshihama added: "Following the NAF closure, it would still trouble us if other units' functions were reorganized or strengthened."

#### **Delegation to USSR for Festival, Meetings**

*OW2009061590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT  
20 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—A delegation of 51 legislators comprised mainly of members of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) left Thursday for Moscow to take part in a Japanese cultural festival and meet with Soviet officials. The delegation hopes to promote bilateral ties and smooth the way to resolution of a territorial dispute with the Soviet Union in advance of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan next April, LDP officials said.

Former Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi is leading the mission in place of former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who dropped out from the trip because of ill health. The group, which includes two legislators of the small Tax Party, will be in Moscow until next Wednesday. Three more legislators, including House of Representatives member Toshio Yamaguchi, will leave Saturday.



and join the delegation in Moscow to take part in the Japan cultural week. The festival opens on Saturday.

### **Kaifu To Apologize to DPRK as Party President**

*OW2009032490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1533 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will apologize to North Korea as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) for Japan's colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, party sources said Wednesday. Kaifu cannot apologize as prime minister because an upcoming mission to North Korea will not be a government-to-government contact but one between parties, said Foreign Ministry sources. The two countries have no diplomatic relations.

The party sources said Kaifu will make the apology in the form of a message or a letter to be delivered to North Korean officials during a joint LDP and Japan Socialist Party (JSP) mission to Pyongyang from September 24 to 28. Kaifu will also apologize for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of Korea during a policy speech expected this fall to the Diet or parliament. Kaifu will hold talks with former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe on Thursday to make final arrangements on how the apology will be expressed, the sources said.

Kanemaru and Tanabe will lead delegations from their parties on the mission.

The government has been studying the apology issue since high-ranking officials of the ruling Korean Workers' Party called for a clear apology for Japan's brutal colonial rule from the "supreme" Japanese leader during a preparatory visit by LDP and JSP officials to Pyongyang. The North Korean party officials were quoted as saying the Korean people have never forgotten the disgrace they suffered under Japan. Toward the end of colonial rule, Koreans were forbidden to speak their language or use Korean names, and about a million were taken against their will to work in Japan.

The preparatory visit to North Korea in early September was intended to lay the groundwork for improved relations and secure the release of two Japanese seamen detained for spy charges since 1983.

### **Kaifu Asks Kanemaru, Tanabe To Convey Apology**

*OW2009135690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT  
20 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has asked two veteran politicians to convey Japan's apology and remorse to North Korea for Tokyo's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, political sources said Thursday.

Kaifu filed the request with Shin Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, and Makoto Tanabe, a vice chairman of the leading opposition party, the Japan

Socialist Party. Kanemaru and Tanabe are due to visit North Korea on September 24-28.

### **Kanemaru to DPRK on 24 Sep**

*OW1909024990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1508 GMT  
18 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 (KYODO)—A high-powered Japanese mission to North Korea, led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, will be on the first direct flight by a Japanese aircraft between the two nations on September 24, officials said Tuesday. Kanemaru will head a mission from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The country's main opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), will simultaneously dispatch a separate mission headed by Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the party.

A chartered Japan Airlines plane will make the nonstop flight to Pyongyang, the first such direct flight to the North Korean capital by a Japanese carrier, said LDP House of Representatives Member Hajime Ishii, the party mission's organizer. A North Korean airliner flew directly into Japan in 1985 carrying young athletes for a universiad in Kobe.

Kanemaru, a senior leader of the LDP, will make a keynote speech on the significance of his trip for the relations of the two nations at a banquet hosted by North Korea's ruling Korea Workers Party on the evening of arrival, Ishii said.

Japan and North Korea have no official diplomatic ties.

The LDP and JSP each will hold conferences with Korea Workers Party on September 25 and 26 to discuss a host of issues, including the release and return of two Japanese seamen who have been detained in North Korea since 1983, Ishii said. The proposed mutual establishment of liaison offices in Tokyo and Pyongyang will also be high on the agenda, he said. Plenary sessions among the three parties are scheduled for September 26. The Japanese parties will give a joint press conference the next day.

Ishii, who made a preparatory visit to Pyongyang earlier this month, said possible talks between Kanemaru and North Korea's paramount leader Kim Il-song and the issuance of a Japan-North Korea joint communique have yet to be decided. But LDP sources indicated they are likely to take place on September 27.

Cabinet spokesman Misoji Sakamoto has indicated Kanemaru may carry a letter from Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to President Kim Il-song. The Japanese mission is scheduled to return to Tokyo by direct flight on September 28.



**Canada's Clark Discusses Regional Security***OW1809133590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT  
18 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark proposed Tuesday that a seminar be held on the issue of security in the Asia-Pacific region at the level of private officials and nongovernmental organizations, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said Clark's proposal, which forms part of a more ambitious Canadian proposal for an Asia-Pacific governmental forum for regional confidence and security enhancement, came in an hour-long meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. On the Persian Gulf situation, the two foreign ministers agreed that economic and political pressure must continue to be exerted on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to induce him to withdraw his forces from Kuwait, officials said.

Clark welcomed Japan's contributions to international efforts in the region as "very substantial," officials said. Officials said he showed interest in the prospect for enhanced Japanese cooperation in international peace-keeping activities through a revision of the Self-Defense Forces Law and enactment of a proposed United Nations peace cooperation law. Officials said Nakayama responded favorably to Clark's idea for security talks among nongovernmental security experts. But they quoted him as saying that before such a dialogue can be pursued at the government level, it is important to find solutions to regional problems such as the conflict in Cambodia and tension on the Korean peninsula.

The idea of an Asian mechanism for security similar to Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) but taking regional peculiarities into account has been promoted by Canada, Australia, and the Soviet Union. Japan, the United States, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), however, have expressed reservations about its suitability.

Officials said Nakayama told Clark that he plans to present Japan's views on Asia-Pacific security at a dinner with Asia-Pacific foreign ministers. He plans to host the dinner with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in New York on September 27. The foreign ministers will be gathering in New York for the reconvening of the U.N. General Assembly. Clark and his Australian counterpart Gareth Evans are expected to expand on their respective proposals at the dinner meeting, officials said. But Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has yet to be invited to the meeting, but has indicated his wish to attend in order to press his recent proposal for a meeting of Asia-Pacific foreign ministers in the Soviet far eastern port city of Vladivostok in 1993.

Officials said that judging from Clark's remarks to Nakayama, the Canadians appear to have broadened the scope of their original proposal to encompass areas of Asia other than the northern Pacific. Last July, in a

policy speech in Victoria and again during a visit to Tokyo, Clark proposed an informal session of talks on the security situation in the northern Pacific, to be participated in by Canada, the U.S., the Soviet Union, Japan, and the two Koreas. Later the same month in Jakarta, he proposed that annual consultations between ASEAN and its six dialogue partners—Canada, the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Community—be expanded to include other states with a substantial stake in the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

Canadian officials revealed in Jakarta that Canada wanted to kick off the northern Pacific consultative process by hosting a meeting of nongovernmental strategic experts who would explore possible agendas and processes for security-enhancing consultations. They proposed that the meeting be followed by a gathering of Foreign Ministry policy planning officials in Canada, and an eventual meeting of foreign ministers.

**ASEAN Wants More Investment, Market Access***OW1909130590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Wednesday called on Japan to open its markets wider to ASEAN processed and manufactured goods and boost investment in the ASEAN region, Foreign Ministry officials said. The calls were made in the opening session of the 12th ASEAN-Japan forum, which is being held at the Foreign Ministry through Thursday.

Solita Aguirre, acting head of ASEAN affairs in the Philippine Foreign Affairs Department, said products and services exchanges between ASEAN and Japan "suffer lopsidedly from inherently disadvantageous terms of trade." She charged that Japanese purchasing patterns tend to perpetuate the centuries-old role of ASEAN countries as exporters of raw materials and primary products. "ASEAN seeks greater access to the Japanese market for commodities which will help its member countries ... shift from primary product or raw material production to the production of manufactured and semimanufactured goods," Aguirre said.

Aguirre was speaking on behalf of ASEAN in the Philippines' current position as "country coordinator" for ASEAN-Japan dialogue. ASEAN also includes Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. Aguirre noted that while ASEAN imports from Japan in 1989 grew by 65 percent, ASEAN exports to Japan in the same period rose by only 35 percent and consisted mostly of petroleum products and raw materials. "We should ask, or at least keep in the back of our minds, if Japan's interest in ASEAN will always be in ASEAN's oil-production capability and raw materials exports," she said.

Officials said the Japanese side countered that Japanese imports of ASEAN manufactured goods are "expanding



greatly." Accounting for only 15.8 percent of Japan's total imports from ASEAN in 1987, the ratio of manufactured goods rose to 20.1 percent in 1988 and 25.8 percent in 1989, they said. Officials said ASEAN called for a larger share of investment from Japan, noting that the current share appears lacking when compared with the shares from North America and Western Europe. In response, they said, Japan called on ASEAN countries to exert more efforts in creating an environment conducive to increased Japanese investment.

Officials said Sakutarō Tanino, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, acknowledged that economic cooperation projects between Japan and ASEAN have been "a source of dissatisfaction" for both sides. Tanino said that while the ASEAN side has complained of many proposed projects being left unaddressed, Japan has been unable to respond due to a lack of data, which he said makes further assessment of the projects impossible. Tanino proposed that each side work to rectify the problem by enhancing their understanding of the other side's policies and systems.

Officials said the ASEAN side called specifically for a boost in Japanese direct funding for various ASEAN human resources development programs, cultural projects, and for the ASEAN Social Development and Science Fund. Tanino pledged that Japan will initiate and step up cooperation in various fields, including relatively new ones such as environmental protection, officials said.

#### **Opposition Parties Critical of Defense Paper**

*OW1809153490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1439 GMT  
18 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Opposition parties were as a whole critical of the 1990 white paper on defense Tuesday, accusing the government of planning to beef up the Self-Defense Forces despite a diminishing threat from the Soviet Union. The country's No. 1 opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], issued a statement saying the government is focusing on the modernization of Soviet forces in an attempt to justify the strengthening of Japan's defense capabilities.

The paper does not recognize that the democratization of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union's perestroika efforts have helped bring about the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet cold war, the JSP said. The JSP called on the government to review its 1976 national defense program outline, which has served as Japan's basic defense policy for the past 14 years and is aimed at achieving the capacity to repulse "small and limited" aggression independently.

The annual defense white paper, approved by the Cabinet on Tuesday, said Japan is reexamining the "Soviet threat" and reassessing the world military map to reflect East-West arms cuts and the cold war thaw. But, the paper expressed caution over a possible "defense vacuum" stemming from the present mood of detente.

Japan's second largest opposition party Komeito said the Defense Agency in effect is sticking with the idea of a Soviet threat, although the white paper has dropped the wording.

The Japan Communist Party said the paper is aimed at building up Japan's Self-Defense Forces and maintaining the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

#### **Abe Cancellation 'Fatal' to Political Future**

*OW1709163490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT  
17 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Shintaro Abe, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), has cancelled his planned visit to the Soviet Union due to health reasons, his aide said Monday.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka read a message from Abe at a press conference Monday night in which the faction leader said he is not confident of his health, adding that he caught a bad cold this summer. He said there is a possibility that his pressing itinerary and the cold Soviet weather could worsen his health even though he has recovered from his cold. The leader of the ruling party's second largest faction said he hoped his supporters will understand the decision.

Shunji Futagawa, Abe's doctor at Juntendo University Hospital, was quoted as saying that Abe recovered from a cold he caught shortly before his planned visit to the Soviet Union. But Futagawa said he was concerned that chilly weather and the time lag between Tokyo and Moscow could negatively affect Abe's health.

The influential politician was hospitalized in May last year for an operation on his bile duct and resumed his political activities after leaving a hospital the following July.

Aides close to Abe said the cancellation of his visit to the Soviet Union will have no negative impact on his drive to become Japan's next prime minister. But top party officials said Abe's cancellation is a "fatal" blow to his political future.

Meanwhile, former Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi replaced Abe as the head of the 54-member parliamentary delegation. The delegation members will leave for Moscow on September 20 for a five-day visit to the Soviet Union, where they will attend the opening ceremony for Japanese cultural week in Moscow. They are also expected to meet with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

#### **Keifu To Lead 'Banzai' Cheers at Ceremony**

*OW1909130190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—The government unveiled plans Wednesday for the nation's first



enthronement ceremonies in 62 years, depicting the elaborate event as a reflection of age-old traditions and the postwar Constitution.

The November 12 Imperial Palace ceremony marking Emperor Akihito's enthronement will be sealed with a round of three "banzai" cheers led by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, according to the plan. Kaifu will conduct the cheer in front of some 2,500 guests from the foot of the emperor's six-meter-tall throne. The cheer will be accompanied by a gun salute by the Self-Defense Forces.

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Noboru Ishihara told a news conference that the government opted to use the throne after taking into consideration the strong opposition voiced by many Christians, who object to its religious symbolism. Scholars say the throne symbolizes the mountain to which the imperial family's ancestors purportedly descended from heaven over 2,600 years ago. "We listened to various views, and I believe public opinion supports the use of traditional items," said Ishihara, a member of the government committee for the ceremonies, headed by Kaifu.

Emperor Akihito assumed imperial duties January 7, 1989, immediately after his father, the late Emperor Showa, died at age 87.

The ceremony will be followed by an open-car parade which will bring the emperor and Empress Michiko before the Diet, or parliament, before returning them to their residence, the Akasaka Palace. That evening the emperor will be feted with a banquet at the Imperial Palace attended by some 350 guests including Kaifu, representatives of the Diet and the Supreme Court, visiting heads of states, and members of the imperial family.

The palace festivities will continue for three more days, with twice daily banquets to be attended by a total of some 3,500 guests. On November 13, Emperor Akihito will host a garden party for 800 guests including visiting heads of states. That evening Kaifu will invite the state guests to a reception with a display of traditional kabuki and noh theater at a Tokyo hotel.

The November 12 public "sokui-no-rei," regarded as a state ceremony, will be followed November 22-23 by the private, religious "daijo-sai," a Shinto ceremony. On November 27, the emperor will go to Ise Shrine in western Japan to report his enthronement to his ancestors.

### **Economy Remains Strong During Second Quarter**

*OW2009115790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Japan's economic growth slowed in the April-June period from the previous three months but still showed powerful performance despite oil jitters and skittish stock and bond markets, the government said Thursday. The nations

gross national product (GNP) rose an inflation-adjusted 0.9 percent in the second quarter of 1990, after rising 2.7 percent in the preceding quarter, according to "flash" figures released by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA).

"Japan's economy is still growing strongly, led by domestic demand, and it will achieve a targeted annual growth rate (of about 4.0 percent for the entire fiscal 1990 ending next march)," the agency's Vice Minister Shinyasu Hoshino told reporters. A plunge in Tokyo's stock and bond prices as well as the yen's weakness against the U.S. dollar had little effect on real economic activity, said an agency official, who briefed reporters on the tally. Hoshino said upward price pressure was growing and described the Bank of Japan's August 30 hike in the official discount rate as "quite appropriate."

The GNP figures completely dispelled some psychological concerns seen earlier this year following the so-called triple declines in the markets, Hoshino said. "I feel the figures might be a little too strong (in view of the real economic performance)," he added. The real 0.9 percent quarter-to-quarter growth rate translates into an annualized pace of 3.6 percent, which is compared with a real 11.4 percent annual growth rate in the previous January-March period. The 0.9 percent quarter-to-quarter increase for the April-June period was due primarily to a steady 2.4 percent increase in domestic demand, which more than offset a 1.5 percent decline in external demand, the agency said.

Asked about the health of the economy, EPA officials said it continues to be sound and the foundation appears to be strong. But the officials noted that the impact of higher domestic interest rates and increased inflationary pressure due to rising crude oil prices requires close surveillance in order to keep economic growth on track.

The latest data showed that year-on-year inflation, as measured by GNP deflator, rose 1.2 percent in the April-June period from the same quarter a year earlier, after a 1.5 percent hike in the January-March quarter.

Commenting on the GNP deflator, the agency's Vice Minister Hoshino said there still was concern about upward pressure on prices.

Among domestic demand, consumer spending increased 1.4 percent in the three months through June from a 0.4 percent January-March rise, reflecting brisk growth of wage increases. Corporate capital investment also rose 3.8 percent from the previous quarter when it posted a 3.5 percent growth, the agency said.

Of the external sector's contribution, exports fell 3.9 percent from the previous quarter, while imports increased 3.2 percent. The marked decline in exports was due mainly to a drop in Japanese car shipments, the officials said.



As a result, Japan's current account surplus as a percentage of nominal GNP decreased to 1.2 percent during the April-June period from 2.2 percent in the previous quarter.

### **Firms Remain Bullish Over Short-Term Prospects**

*OW1709134690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Major Japanese corporations expect business to remain brisk at least through the end of the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1990, regardless of higher oil prices and interest rates, according to a quarterly Finance Ministry survey released Monday.

The July-September survey, taken in mid-August, showed that both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors are still facing severe labor shortages, though their sales and pretax profit projections remain bullish in the near term. The report also revealed that among the main concerns felt by firms surveyed were a continuous labor shortage, increased financial burdens stemming from rising interest rates, and a surge in wage hikes.

The findings are based on the ministry's survey of 9,689 firms, excluding banks, life and nonlife insurance firms, and other financial concerns. The firms surveyed included 3,366 major companies with capital of more than 1 billion yen—1,602 manufacturers and 1,764 nonmanufacturing concerns. The quarterly report said that the companies who reported business expansion in the July-September period from the preceding three months outnumbered those who posted declines. And more of the firms surveyed remain largely bullish over near-term business prospects at least through the end of next March, the ministry's latest report said.

But ministry officials said the companies polled might not have adequately taken into consideration the adverse impact of higher oil costs and interest rates, sparked by the tense Middle East situation after the August 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, as questionnaires had been sent in early August. A 0.75 percentage point hike in the official discount rate to 6 percent, made on August 30 by the Bank of Japan, also had not been taken into account in companies' business projections.

Japan's economy, sustained by continued robust personal spending and corporate capital investment, has already extended its uninterrupted expansion to 46 months through September, maintaining the second-longest postwar period of growth.

The officials, assessing the survey results, noted that there were signs of the economy gradually slowing, especially in the nonmanufacturing sector such as real estate, warehousing, and transportation industries. According to the survey, manufacturers as a whole expect pretax earnings to rise 7.0 percent in the first half of the current fiscal year from the year-earlier level and

9.9 percent in the second half, with full fiscal 1990 year earnings showing an average 8.5 percent growth.

Of the sector, companies in the basic materials industry reported that their business will likely face a slowdown in the coming months. Nonmanufacturing concerns are also seen performing well, posting an 8.5 percent increase in pretax profit for the entire fiscal 1990. Among them, the leasing industry is likely to post a decline in profit earnings, the survey said. On financing, the report said a number of companies still feel that financial institutions have further tightened their lending, reflecting the Bank of Japan's tight monetary policy since the middle of last year. But major and medium-sized companies predicted the current tight corporate financing would gradually ease in the future, the report indicated.

### **North Korea**

#### **South Urged To Release 'Reunification Envoys'**

*SK2009043690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities must dismantle such legal and institutional barriers as the "National Security Law" which hinder the development of North-South relations, withdraw their formula of monopoly of dialogue known as "unified channel of dialogue" and release without delay the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other persons who visited the North.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a by-lined commentary.

The fact that the South Korean authorities arrested and imposed harsh penalties upon those who visited the North is not a matter limited to the internal affairs of South Korea but an important matter related to the question of the country's reunification and the North-South relations as a whole, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The South Korean authorities keep behind bars the reunification envoys who visited the northern half of the country and show no signs of releasing them. This indicates that their vociferous talk about "exchange" and "reunification" is hypocrisy and they have no intention for peaceful reunification.

To be hostile to the visitors of the North means to be hostile to us. With the South side remaining hostile to us, it is awkward for the two sides to sit face to face and hold dialogue with smiles and, even if a dialogue is held, it cannot be a dialogue of good will and it is hard to expect a success from such dialogue.

For the South Korean authorities to keep behind bars those people who visited the North at this very juncture when the North-South High-Level Talks have begun, is



not an honest stand to resolve the question of peace and reunification through dialogue with us.

If the South Korean authorities have an iota of human conscience and humanitarianism, to say nothing of the will for reunification, they must immediately release those who visited the North.

Considering that high-ranking persons of South Korea are to visit Pyongyang for the next round of talks, there is no justification for the South Korean authorities to keep those visitors of the North in prison.

#### **Malagasy Agency Calls for Single N-S UN Seat**

*SK2009042290 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0408 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Antananarivo September 18 (KCNA)—The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar September 14 held that the question of the U.N. membership of the North and the South of Korea, an internal affair of the Korean nation, must be solved in accordance with the reunification desire of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and in accordance with the proposal of jointly entering the U.N. as one member in favour of Korea's reunification.

In an article titled "The Just Stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on U.N. membership" the news agency stressed:

President Kim Il-song put forward a new proposal that if the North and the South are to join the U.N. before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member.

This proposal is a reflection of the sincere desire to put an end to the division of the Korean peninsula and achieve its reunification at any cost and it is the only way to accelerate the process of reunification even under the pinch of division.

The single U.N. membership proposal also accords with the U.N. charter whose basic purpose is peace and security of the world.

If the South Korean authorities' attempts for "unilateral U.N. membership" or "simultaneous entry into the U.N." are allowed, new obstacles and difficulties will be created in the way of peace and reunification of Korea and it will result in foiling the North-South High-Level Talks which has already begun.

#### **Pan-National Musical Concert 18-24 Oct Planned**

*SK2009041690 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0405 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—A pan-national musical concert for reunification will be held here from October 18 to 24 amidst great concern and expectation of Korean musicians and other people in the North and the South and abroad.

The concert, initiated by Mr. Yun I-sang, a talented musician of the Korean nation who is residing abroad, will be attended by musicians, visiting groups and reporters group in the North and the South and overseas who aspire after national reunification on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, transcending idea, ideology and religious belief.

The concert, the first of its kind in the 45 years of division, will be a movement for accelerating national reunification which further inspires the entire fellow countrymen's strong desire for reunification and fully demonstrates again the unshakable will of the Korean nation for reunification at home and abroad.

#### **Foreign Papers Demand U.S. Troops Withdrawal**

*SK2009042390 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0413 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Foreign papers recently charged that the main obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and strongly demanded their withdrawal from South Korea.

Drawing attention to the fact that the U.S. troops 43,000 strong and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, the Cuban paper GRANMA stressed that, for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, it is necessary to force the U.S. troops to pull out of South Korea and cut the armed forces in the North and the South.

The Mongolian paper UNEN said that the presence of tens of thousands of foreign troops in South Korea, the deployment of weapons, particularly missiles and neutron bombs, hinder a peaceful resolution of the Korean question.

The Indonesian paper MERDEKA said whether the South Korean authorities are able to settle the problem of the U.S. troop pullout, or not, is a touchstone proving whether the South Korean "regime" is an independent "regime", or not.

The Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD said:

The Korean peninsula remains divided for 45 years into the North and the South and the U.S. interference is a chief factor harassing the Korean people's struggle for the reunification.

Though the process of Korea's reunification is complicated, the ardent desire of the people for peace and reunification will demolish the barrier of division.

The Cote d'Ivoire paper FRATERNITE MATIN said that Korea's reunification is an important question the solution of which is awaited by the world.



The division of Korea must be terminated at an early date, it stressed.

#### **Kim Il-song Greets Maltese President Tabone**

*SK2009102990 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1002 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Malta.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wishes him greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

#### **Ambassador Kim Chang-yong Appointed to Mauritania**

*SK1909112690 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1056 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Kim Chang-yong was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

#### **Delegation Leaves for Conference in Cuba**

*SK1909112090 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1055 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—A DPRK delegation led by Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Chang-ho left here today by plane to attend the 3rd Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC) in Havana.

A delegation of the National Committee of the Three-Self Movement of the Protestant Churches of China led by its Vice-Chairperson and Secretary-General Shen Derong and Abou Camara, new ambassador e.p. of Guinea to Korea, arrived here Tuesday.

#### **Tongil Street Construction Accelerated**

*SK2009061190 Pyongyang Domestic Service  
in Korean 0100 GMT 9 Sep 90*

[Text] Thanks to the vigorous work efforts of People's Army soldiers and builders who have risen up in the construction of the capital city, upholding the grand plan of our party, the main road axis of Tongil Street has been outstandingly constructed. Builders, People's Army soldiers, and supporters, who, in the construction of the main axis of Tongil Street, have displayed high revolutionary spirit and combat strength with burning loyalty to the party and the leader, completed engineering works of some 2 million cubic meters, pebble-paving works of nearly 100,000 cubic meters, technical facility net

projects of some 4,000 meters, and construction projects of four underground passages. Thereby, a four km-long section 120 meters wide, which leads from Nangnang Bridge to Wonhang Bridge, which will be built in the future, via the intersection of the bridge of loyalty, has been formed.

With the formation of the main road axis—along the housing areas in which screen type, [word indistinct] type, and tower type apartments reflect our people's desire for national reunification are rising to the sky with each passing day—the basic pattern of Tongil Street has been formed and the apartment areas have been clearly defined. Along with this, by smoothly transporting in a timely manner vast materials necessary in the construction projects, without building separate roads for the construction projects, a breakthrough which can more rapidly accelerate the construction projects of building some 20,000 housing units and other facilities in the housing areas has been provided.

The proud success of having outstandingly built the main road axis which would have taken more than a year clearly shows the high loyalty and combat strength of soldiers of the People's Army and builders who, always cherishing the party's militant call in their hearts, are advancing along the single road of creation and leap in the spirit of speed battle.

### **South Korea**

#### **Choe Ho-chung Interviewed About UN Membership**

*SK1909134890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1311 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea will seek a U.N. membership independently from North Korea if only the Soviet Union and China are sure to abstain from vetoing its bid, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Wednesday.

In an interview with the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), Choe said North Korea's proposal to share a single U.N. seat with South Korea seems to be aiming at baffling or delaying the South's bid for U.N. membership.

Describing North Korea's offer as unrealistic and lacking in rationality in light of the U.N. Charter, he said he would not only cite the irrationality of the northern proposal but would positively persuade the North to accept the South's long-standing position that South and North Korea should enter the world body together and remain there until the time of reunification.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is learned to have conveyed Moscow's objection to North Korea's offer to share a U.N. seat with South Korea when he went to Pyongyang on Sept. 2-3. China is also negative about the North Korean stance, diplomatic observers here say.



Choe said when his talks with the Soviet foreign minister in New York next week settle the issue of diplomatic relations smoothly, the talks may lead to discussions about exchange of visits between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

### Daily on UN Seat Dispute

SK2009011790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 20 Sep 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Korea's U.N. Membership"]

[Text] The 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened yesterday. Forty-five years after its birth, the world organization faces a momentous test of its viability and prestige in a world full of shocks and realignment.

The current Gulf crisis offered opportunities for the United Nations to demonstrate its unusual potential by taking virtually unanimous action against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. It was made possible by unprecedented harmony among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The outcome of the U.N. sanctions may add to or detract from the fairly effective series of its peacekeeping operations last year.

The favorable development resulted from the fast East-West detente and the liberalization of the former Communist bloc. Close dialogue and cooperation between the superpowers with the Soviet Union, mellowing under the perestroika policy of President Mikhail Gorbachev, cleared the way for new partnership between the old adversaries.

Continued cooperation between Washington and Moscow could enable the United Nations to achieve a new height in its role and status as the only available and comprehensive instrument of resolving international troubles and promoting world peace.

Seoul's admission into the United Nations has been long overdue in light of the principle of universality under which it is fully entitled to membership. The first round of inter-Korea negotiations held at Panmunjom this week failed to reach an agreement because North Korea insisted on the impracticable single membership for the South and the North of Korea.

Unified entry of divided nations in the world organizations has no precedent and is technically irrelevant. Simultaneous admission of Seoul and Pyongyang as a *modus vivendi* pending the unification of the Korean peninsula is realistic and logical enough. That such respective memberships would not perpetuate "two Koreas" has been amply proven by the examples of the two Germany and two Yemens which have recently merged without a hitch. Early and concurrent admissions of South and North Korea will rather increase the chances of peaceful reintegration of Korea.

### Canadian Supports South Plan

SK2009070290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said Thursday that his country will support South Korea's bid to join the United Nations simultaneously with North Korea.

Clark, in a news conference winding up a two-day visit to Seoul, said it was time to talk about the end of cold war in Asia and so Canada will ask Asian-Pacific nations to discuss inaugurating a security cooperation body in the region.

He noted that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev also proposed a similar organization in 1988, saying Canada needed to discuss the matter with the Soviet Union.

Clark said his country stands by South Korea in its effort to win a seat in the United Nations simultaneously with North Korea, improve relations with socialist countries under its northern policy, and have talks with North Korea.

He said Korea and Canada will cooperate with each other for successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round and Korea must make a difficult decision, particularly for its agriculture and textile sectors.

### PPD Outlines Moves for North, South Relations

SK2009065590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) has called on the South and North Korean governments to reciprocally replace or abolish the South's National Security Law and the North's articles on the Workers Party statute and its criminal code, both of which ban contacts with, and visits to, the other half of Korea.

The PPD also called for a joint committee to investigate the North's claims of a concrete wall in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the Korean peninsula in a package of policy alternatives published Thursday to improve inter-Korean relations. The PPD said the South should replace the National Security Law with a democratic order protection law. In reciprocity, the PPD said, the North should abolish articles of the Workers Party statute and the criminal code that regard inter-Korean exchange and cooperation as crimes.

South Korean Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun had already proposed to the North the establishment of a joint committee for inspecting the so-called concrete wall, the existence of which is denied by the Seoul Government. The North rejected the offer, arguing that it is unnecessary to set up such a committee because the concrete wall really exists. The North repeatedly calls for



abolition of the National Security Law in almost every inter-Korean talks, claiming that it is a major obstacle to inter-Korean dialogue.

The PPD, the largest opposition party with 70 out of 299 national assembly seats, also said it wants the two halves of Korea to share a single seat in the United Nations, as has been proposed by the North. It urged the government to positively review the North Korean proposal for sharing a single U.N. seat. The two governments discussed the U.N. membership issue at the truce village of Panmunjom Tuesday, but made little progress due to striking differences over whether to share a seat. The PPD said if the North and South agreed to simultaneous membership in the United Nations, the party would welcome it, but it opposes unilateral membership in the world body by either side.

The PPD also called for the release of people convicted of visiting the North without government permission, including the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and radical student Yim Su-kyong, to fulfill the basic principles of President No Tae-u's July 7, 1988, declaration, which made dramatic changes in Seoul's relationship with Pyongyang even though they violated the current law.

It also urged both governments to allow South and North Koreans access to each other's TV and radio broadcasts.

#### Daily Interviews North's Asiad Team Leader

SK2009045790 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
19 Sep 90 p 11

[Interview with Kang Tuk-chun, head of the North Korean athletic team for the 11th Beijing Asian Games, by reporter Yi Ha-kyong, at the Athlete's Village in Beijing on 18 September]

[Text] "I know that the sports level of South Korea has developed much after staging the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics."

The North Korean team led by Kang Tuk-chun (55), head of the North Korean athletic team, arrived in Beijing on 18 September. Mr. Kang held an interview in the Athletes' Village that afternoon. During the interview he showed a calm and open attitude, hinting that North Korea's attitude toward South Korea is changing greatly.

Mr. Kang, who introduced himself as a pure sportsman who played ice hockey in college, expressed sorrow that the North and South are participating in the Games as two different teams having failed to form a single North-South team. As the second best plan, he emphasized the importance of forming a joint cheer group.

Following is the interview:

[Yi] What is the background of North Korea's proposal for forming a joint North-South cheer group?

[Kang] Because if we let the whole world see the North side's people cheering the South and the South side's people cheering the North, then this will be of great help in achieving reunification ahead of schedule. Do you see any better way to promote an atmosphere for North-South exchanges?

[Yi] What concrete plans do you have to achieve this?

[Kang] During the Games, working-level talks should be held and concrete plans to put this into practice should be established. Since this is not so difficult, I believe that this can be achieved without fail.

[Yi] What are the prospects for forming a single team in the future?

[Kang] We came as two teams because different opinions had surfaced in the course of the North-South talks, but in order to prepare for future Olympics, other international games, and the Asian Games, we will continue to negotiate with the South side.

[Yi] What concrete plans do you have for North-South sports exchanges?

[Kang] First, one or two sports events will be held in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately and then when the movement to achieve complete openness in the field of politics is carried out, the issue of forming a single team will naturally be promoted.

[Yi] Do you have any plans to meet with the South Korean side's head of the South Korean athletic team during the Games?

[Kang] This afternoon, I already saw Chang Chung-sik, the South Korean head, in front of the Athletes' Village restaurant and exchanged greetings and talked about the scale of the athletic team and conditions of the athletes for a short while. As our lodgings are close by we can meet with each other whenever we want.

[Yi] Did you know that 40 South Korean athletes participated in, and encouraged, applause when the North Korean team entered the Athletes' Village?

[Kang] I was there, so I saw them. I am thankful for that.

[Yi] What are the medal prospects?

[Kang] It is unreasonable to talk about that since the Games have not even begun yet.

[Yi] What is your past career and can you tell me about your family?

[Kang] I was born in Uiju County, North Pyongan Province during the Japanese colonial rule. I graduated from Uiju County's Soho-ri Elementary School, Kosong Middle School, Uiju High School, and Pyongyang Physical Education College. I played ice hockey in college and after graduation I was a trainer for the Moranbong athletic team. Then I served as an administrative functionary for the Korean Physical Culture and Sports



Guidance Committee and I became the vice chairman of the North Korean National Olympic Committee two years ago.

My wife Kim Hye-yong (52) is a trainer for the locomotive art and sports athletic team and my only son Chong-min (26) is in his fifth year at Kim Il-song University majoring in revolutionary history.

#### **North To Guarantee Safety of Invited Musicians**

*SK1909114790 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea sent invitations to 14 South Korean musicians and three journalists Wednesday to a "pan-national" concert to be held in Pyongyang from Oct. 18-24, suggesting them come through the truce village of Panmunjom bordering the two Koreas.

If realized, the concert will be the first musical event ever staged in either of two halves of the Korean peninsula, attended by musicians from both sides.

In a letter sent along with the invitations, Kim Won-kyun, Central Committee chairman of the North Korean Musicians League and chairman of the North Korean preparatory committee for pan-national concert for reunification, said "the pertinent authorities" would guarantee the safety of the invitees.

Hwang Pyong-ki, a professor of classical Korean music at Ewha Womans University in Seoul, and other invitees had earlier asked the North guarantee their personal safety and safe return after the concert.

"We plan to go to North Korea via Panmunjom on Oct. 13 and return on Oct. 21. We will play the song of Chunghyang (the heroine of the best-known Korean love story) and other classical numbers for about two hours," Hwang said.

The North Korean Red Cross Society on Tuesday told the South Korean National Red Cross to pick the invitations at Panmunjom on Wednesday.

#### **North-South Soccer Matches Likely After Asiad**

*SK1909124190 Seoul YONHAP in English 1231 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—South and North Korean national soccer squads are likely to play a friendly game or games in Pyongyang around Oct. 14, a senior South Korean official said Wednesday.

"North Korea proposed in a telephone message on Sept. 16 to hold a friendly game in Pyongyang about one week after the close of the Beijing Asian games and another in Seoul later. We have long hoped to revive the Seoul-Pyongyang soccer matches and the revival is almost certain now," the official said.

He said the Seoul Government has decided to send its soccer team to North Korea in compliance with the North's proposal.

"The only difference is that the North wants our soccer team visit Pyongyang on their way home from Beijing, while we plan to have the team come back home first and then go to Pyongyang through the truce village of Panmunjom," said the official who wanted not to be identified.

He said details about the soccer matches and other subjects regarding inter-Korean sports exchange would be discussed when sports ministers of South and North Korea meet in Beijing sometime around Sept. 23.

South Korean Sports Minister Chong Tong-song will go to Beijing on Thursday to hold talks with his North Korean counterpart Kim Yu-sun.

Seoul-Pyongyang soccer matches were held on 16 occasions during the Japanese colonial rule of Korea early this century sponsored by the vernacular daily CHOSON ILBO and was last held in 1935 in Seoul.

North Korean Sports Minister Kim, in a statement he issued in Pyongyang Tuesday, proposed creation of a joint cheering team for South and North Korean athletes competing in the Beijing Asiad.

During their talks in Beijing, the two ministers will also discuss sending a single Korean team to the 1991 World Table Tennis Championships in Kobe, Japan, and forming a joint team for the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, the official said.

Chong will offer Kim to hold a trans-Korean relay marathon and a cycling race between the southern port of Pusan and Shinuiju in North Korea, he said.

Chong will invite North Korea to participate in the the first World Cup Table Tennis Championships and the 10th World Women's Handball Championships in Seoul late this year, he said.

#### **Visits to North Possible for Athletes, Tourists**

*SK1909010190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 90 p 1*

[Text] South Korean athletes and tourists visiting Beijing for the upcoming Asian Games may be allowed to visit North Korea if they have received letter of invitation from North Korean authority.

Furthermore, they may be able to return to Seoul via Panmunjom if the concerned parties in Seoul and Pyongyang agree, it was learned yesterday.

But they have to seek government approval on their visit to Pyongyang through the liaison offices of the Korean travel agencies in Beijing, government sources said yesterday.



The government is considering the unprecedented measure as invitation of South Korean athletes and tourists by Pyongyang is expected to rush during the Games period. [sentence as published]

The government sources said, "Although government representatives are dispatched to Beijing, the certificates of visit to North Korea can not be issued in Beijing because Seoul and Beijing have no diplomatic relations."

"So the government will approve their visit to North Korea if they obtain certificates at Korean travel offices in Beijing," they said.

The government is examining issuing certificates of approval within one to two days from the date of application and sending certificates by air mail to Beijing.

The visitors to the North will return to the South either via Beijing with the re-entry visa issued by the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang or via Panmunjom, if Seoul and Pyongyang strike an inter-Korea transit visit.

"But the measure is effective only until Oct. 7, the closing day of the Asian Games," an official said.

#### **U.S. Not To Request Troops for Persian Gulf**

SK2009020590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Washington, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—The United States has no intention of asking South Korea to send troops to the Persian Gulf to join the multinational peace-keeping force, a senior State Department official told a House subcommittee hearing Wednesday.

In response to calls by lawmakers for South Korea to join the multinational force, Richard Solomon said Korea should take into account the likely decline in its defense posture against North Korea.

Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, said the threat from North Korea was more real now than in the 1960s, when South Korea sent its troops to Vietnam to help the United States, if North Korea's strengthened military power is taken into account.

He was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs East Asia-Pacific Subcommittee and answered questions by Subcommittee Chairman Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., and Rep. Thomas Lukens, D-Ohio, on whether Korea should join other nations in sending troops to the Middle East.

They said they were disappointed that America's strongest allies, such as Korea, were not in the Middle East to help with the crisis.

Solomon, reacting to their criticism, said he thought Korean President No Tae-u would not fail to express his support for the U.S. action in the Middle East and added that Korea was the first nation to provide transportation assistance in the crisis.

It is yet to see what kind of additional economic assistance Seoul will give, he told the panel.

#### **Relations With PRC 'Very Likely' After Games**

SK2009094190 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN  
in Korean 20 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] (YONHAP report from Tokyo) Kim Hak-chun, presidential aide in charge of social affairs, on 19 September said that the ROK is very likely to establish consular relations with China after the Beijing Asian Games.

Presidential aide Kim said this when he was interviewed by the NIHON KEIZAI of Japan yesterday. Referring to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union which is at hand, he said it is "possible" that consular relations will be established between the ROK and China.

He went on to say that although North Korea is showing some change on the surface by taking such steps as inviting Kanemaru (Sin Kanemaru), former prime minister of Japan, to North Korea, one ought not to regard this as a fundamental change. The Soviet pressure on North Korea to open itself up, however, is of great significance, and added that although China is now the only country sustaining the North Korean resistance to the pressure for a change, if China sets out to improve relations with the ROK after the Beijing Asian Games, North Korea, which will find itself all by itself, will be compelled to show itself a change, even a "controlled change."

#### **DPRK Asks Argentina To Restore Relations**

SK2009024990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—North Korea has officially asked Argentina to reestablish diplomatic ties, broken off in 1977, Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo said Wednesday. Argentina has discussed North Korea's proposal with South Korea, and South Korean officials did not express any disapproval, Cavallo said. But Argentina has not yet decided whether to reopen ties with North Korea, and the government does not wish to do so at present, he said.

The two countries severed all official ties in June 1977, a year after a military coup in Argentina overthrew the Peron government.

A letter from North Korea said they want to open an embassy in Argentina after reestablishing bilateral links.

Cavallo also said President Carlos Menem will visit South Korea next year. Menem has received an official invitation from Seoul, but he will not be going to Seoul this year as planned during his visit to China, the foreign minister said.



**Kenyan President Moi Ends Four-Day Visit***SK2009071190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT  
20 Sep 90*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi left Korea Thursday afternoon, wrapping up a four-day official visit.

Moi was accompanied by his foreign, industry, trade, energy ministers and 20 other high-level government officials. During his stay, Moi had summit talks with President No Tae-u on Monday and met with several business leaders hoping to make inroads into the central African country.

**Firms Compete for Advertisements During Asiad***SK2009014790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT  
20 Sep 90*

[Report by Kim Hyong-Kun]

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Baggage carts at Shoudu Airport near here are emblazoned with the name of the South Korean business group Samsung, and if travelers look carefully they will find that the television sets in the airport lobby also carry the conglomerate's name.

Stepping out of the airport building, which has been spruced up for the Beijing Asiad, the first sight is of billboards and towers bearing the names of the Korean groups Sunkyong and Ssangyong.

The trip into downtown Beijing offers careful observers the chance to see a billboard for Korean Air on the left side of the street. The Korean advertisements are everywhere, not only at the airport and along the streets of the Chinese capital, but at sports venues and major tourist sites such as Tiananmen Square and the Great Wall. They seem to peer out from every corner, and it has been estimated that more than 3 billion Asian people will have seen them by the end of the Beijing Asiad on Oct. 7. In their bid to improve the image of their companies and their products, and to impress Asian consumers and prospective Chinese customers, Korean businesses have become the frontrunners in the advertising competition during the Beijing Asiad, and reportedly are ahead of even Asia's wealthiest nation, Japan.

While Japanese firms, which have a much longer record of doing business with the Chinese, remain relatively aloof from the fray, the competition is stiff among Korean businesses, most of which have dreams of striking it rich in the world's biggest market of about 1.2 billion people. Goldstar Co., an affiliate of the Lucky-Goldstar business Group, has an impressive poster reading "Goldstar Audio & Video" pasted on the skirt of the electric signboard at Workers' Stadium, the main venue of the Beijing Asian Games. The firm also has an outdoor advertisement at Zhengyangmen, the southern entrance to Tiananmen Square, and is reportedly spending 3.5 million U.S. dollars on its ad campaign.

Samsung Business Group, archrival of Lucky-Goldstar, was caught napping but quickly budgeted 5.7 million dollars to make up the ground lost in the main stadium signboard. Samsung has plastered advertisements around the perimeter of the main stadium and 10 other sports venues and plans to give away 70,000 caps bearing the company logo to spectators at the Asian Games opening ceremony. At the top of Beijing Radio building on bustling Changan Street, a neon sign flashes the two Chinese letters that stand for Samsung.

Nearby stands the neon sign of Asiana Airlines, the second of Korea's two airlines. Both are flying charter planes to Beijing during the asiad.

Daewoo, part of a troika of groups rounded out by Samsung and Goldstar, joined the war of advertisements by giving 150 of its Lemans cars to the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee [BAGOC] along with 30,000 uniforms carrying the daewoo logo. It reportedly plans to spend 2.5 million dollars. It has its advertisements around the main stadium and the boxing gymnasium, near the Great Wall and across Tiananmen Square.

The money put in by each Korean firm is substantial compared with official sponsors such as Coca Cola (2.7 million dollars), Fuji Film (3 million dollars) and American Express (2 million dollars). There is an equally heated sales campaign going on between the Korean firms, which donate or sell at vast discount items ranging from cars and personal computers to sports wear and washing machines.

Though BAGOC would not reveal the exact amount it expects to get from Korean businesses, it is estimated to be more than 15 million dollars in terms of both donated goods and advertisement fees. Ssangyong Group donated 10 four-wheel drive vehicles to carry athletes and for security activities, Hanjin Group gave 157 cars, Korea Explosives group gave 20 personal computers and boxing equipment, Kumho Group gave 46 cars and one cargo loader, and KIA, one of Korea's major automakers, gave 20 cars and minibuses.

Many other companies, including Kolon, are advertising in the Chinese media.

Critics question whether the returns will justify the spending spree, and say China and its people are not yet fully ready to satisfy the greed of the Korean corporations. The Chinese Government invited in the South Korean firms, but has forbidden them from including their nationality in the advertisements for fear that North Korea might be offended. There are no formal ties between Seoul and Beijing. The Chinese Government insists that South Korea-China ties remain at the private level, resisting Korea's repeated urgings to exchange trade offices and to develop government-level ties.

A Japanese businessman here said: "The Korean firms' enthusiasm looks like that of Japanese firms a decade ago."



**Communications Minister Attends Beijing Games**

SK2009075590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Communications Minister Yi U-chae left for Beijing on Thursday to attend the Asian Games as vice president of the International Shooting Union. Yi is an official member of the union's delegation to the Asiad, according to the ministry. He will also attend a meeting of the Asian Shooting Association during his visit.

**Art Student Opens Exhibit in Asiad Village**

SK2009100290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0935 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—A South Korean painter is having an exhibition at a building in the Asiad village, northern district of the city, setting the first foothold for cultural exchanges between South Korea and China, which have no diplomatic ties.

"The idea of holding an exhibition here neither looked possible nor plausible at first, but it became a reality thanks to the help of many Chinese painters and citizens," said Kim Sun-chi, 41, who is studying at the academy of Chinese painting since last February.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition held on Tuesday at Huizhen Jinro was attended by Deng Lin, a daughter of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and painter of the academy, and Zhang Baifa, the Beijing vice mayor and eight Chinese painters from seven provinces across the country among others.

Scores of semi-abstract paintings on the theme of "the world of ideology and dream" are posted along the walls of the traditional Korean restaurant, one of the three restaurants run by Korean concerns here.

"I hope that this exhibition, a little but worthwhile achievement, will serve as a starter for the Sino-Korean exchanges of painters, painting exhibitions and other cultural activities," said Kim, who claimed that she is the first and sole Korean studying painting here.

A playwright for television drama and former painting instructor at a South Korean college, she said she made up her mind to study in China "to learn everything about Chinese painting."

"After three years struggle to get permission to study here, I finally made it. I think I'm extremely lucky, for many of my fellow painters had to choose Taipei instead of Beijing due to the absence of diplomatic ties."

**Opposition Party Head Attends Beijing Symposium**

SK2009080290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sep. 20 (YONHAP)—Pak Chan-chong, a vice president of the splinter Democratic Party, left for

China on Thursday to attend an academic symposium at Beijing University. He will make a presentation on Friday on the role of South Korea in the Asia-Pacific region. The event is sponsored by the University's Institute of Asian and African countries.

**Tunisian Assembly Speaker Arrives for Talks**

SK2009101190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Slaheddine Baly [as received], speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly, arrived here Thursday as a guest of National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu to discuss the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Baly, who is to stay until Monday, will pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u on Friday and meet with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung. Baly is to tour Chamsil Olympic Stadium, the truce village of Panmunjom and factories, including Samsung Electronics Co.

**Cabinet Reshuffle Sign of No's Determination**

SK2009011990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
20 Sep 90 p 2

[Article by Staff Reporter Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The blitz reshuffle of three Cabinet ministers by President No Tae-u was initially aimed at lessening the people's sufferings from last week's flood.

No was apparently seeking to infuse fresh air into society as well as in the bureaucratic world with the firing of two ministers.

The Chief Executive called to account Construction Minister Kwon Yong-kak, who is also the chief of the government's Central Anti-Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters, for his failure to effectively cope with the natural disaster.

Furthermore, Kwon, a retired Army general, lost No's confidence because of the "serious incident" that took place during a morning session at the ministry on Aug. 20. Ministry officials, refusing to hear his instructions, walked out of the session in protest against his plan to reorganize it.

The dismissal of Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kang Po-song is a result of the former opposition lawmaker's lack of administrative ability.

In particular, Kang, a confidant of Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, failed to placate farmers with regard to the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Kang is also said to have failed to adapt himself to the bureaucratic atmosphere.



The sacking of Chungchong-pukto governor Chu Pyong-to shows No's strong determination to crack down on irresponsibility among public officials.

Chu has been criticized severely for yielding to the demand of flood victims in Tanyang that he write a factum, admitting the flood was caused by government negligence.

The reshuffle shows a change in No's "willy-nilly" style, in terms that the shakeup was conducted in a blitzkrieg fashion.

An aide to No explained that the president would break from his previous style of personnel management.

"No will replace government officials any time, if necessary, to discipline officials, thus inuring sore his policies are pushed through during the latter part of his presidential term," he said.

The Cabinet reorganization, though partial, also has an effect of appeasing the people's discontent with the ruling camp for the paralysis of this year's regular National Assembly session that opened Sept. 10.

A leading secretary for No on political affairs viewed that the revamp would also serve as an indirect shock to politicians still engaging in confrontation with each other and betraying the people's expectations. The sudden reshuffle testifies that No is determined to establish his leadership in the latter half of his tenure by instituting "responsible administration" in the Cabinet.

#### **Cabinet Approves Budget for Fiscal 1991**

SK2009030590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Report by Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Cabinet approved a general account budget for fiscal 1991 of 27.182 trillion won (38.03 billion U.S. dollars) Thursday, up 19.8 percent over a year earlier and the highest rise since 1983, a government spokesman said. The Cabinet also approved a second supplementary budget for fiscal 1990 of 2.78 trillion won and a special account budget for fiscal 1991 of 13.59 trillion won, up 31.2 percent from 10.36 trillion won in 1990, the spokesman said.

The government is expected to submit the budget bill to the National Assembly for approval by Oct. 2, the legal deadline for submission, according to the spokesman.

The 1991 budget is based on a projected Gross National Product of 185.73 trillion won (259.7 billion dollars), a rise of 12.9 percent from 1990, and projected exports of 70 billion dollars and imports of 74 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis. Due to a sharp increase in the 1991 budget, the tax burden is expected to reach 807,000 won a year for individuals, up 10.2 percent from a projected 732,000 won in 1990.

The Cabinet allotted 3.63 percent of the GNP for defense, amounting to 6.887 trillion won (9.63 billion dollars) or 28.6 percent of the total budget, a 12.9 percent rise over a year earlier. The defense budget triggered bitter controversy as the Economic Planning Board set the increase at below 10 percent, partly reflecting moves for inter-Korean rapprochement, while the Defense Ministry insisted it be raised in accordance with overall budget increases.

The general account budget contains a 27.9-percent rise in spending for social development and a 33.5-percent increase for economic development projects. It also contains an average pay raise of 12.7 percent for civil servants.

Of the 2.78 trillion won in the supplementary budget, 100 billion won (150 million dollars) was set aside for sharing the cost of Operation Desert Shield in the Persian Gulf, an official said. The U.S. Administration reportedly asked for roughly 450 million dollars in cash, services or materials for stationing forces in the Gulf, but South Korea says the scale of its assistance may be far short of the request due to economic difficulties.

Major features of the 1991 budget include 1.24 trillion won for road construction, up 41 percent from 1990, to increase the infrastructure and ease traffic problems. The projects cover the West Coast highway, the roads between Taegu and Chunchon, Pankyo and Kuri, and the second Seoul-Inchon expressway.

It also devotes money to subway construction in major cities, including lines linking Seoul and the satellite cities of Ilsan and Pundang, and to expanding facilities to cope with increasing container cargo in such ports as Pusan, Kwangyang, Inchon, Kunsan and Changhang.

The farming and fisheries village development fund gets 330.8 billion won, up from a projected 175.2 billion won this year, to help farmers develop and diversify their sources of income to offset possible damage from the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations in agricultural sector.

The Cabinet set aside 71.8 billion won (100 million dollars) for the inter-Korean exchange and cooperation fund, up over sixfold from this year's 11.5 billion won, reflecting its seriousness in the matter of improving ties with Pyongyang.

In a bid to enhance the development of basic science as well as high technology, funds were provided for the study of basic science and technology.

The budget places emphasis on constructing homes for lease to low-income people and increases funding for environmental protection, water purification, anti-pollution measures and waste disposal.

The government expects internal tax to balloon 42.1 percent and customs duties 24.8 percent, while non-tax revenues will grow 10.8 percent in 1991, the spokesman said.



**PPD Sets Demands for Returning to Assembly**

SK2009082890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT  
20 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said Thursday his party will not return to the National Assembly, unless there is full implementation of local autonomy and the ruling party issues a declaration abandoning adoption of a parliamentary cabinet system of government.

Kim recently said he was willing to negotiate with the ruling party to end a parliamentary deadlock, caused by the resignation of his party's 70 lawmakers two months ago to protest the ruling party's railroading 26 bills through the Assembly.

"We would rather die in the course of fighting for democracy and for the people than surrender," the leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said in a party meeting near Seoul.

He shouted when demanding the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) meet his two demands to normalize the political situation, dimming prospects of an early return to Parliament to deal with a draft of the 1991 national budget submitted by the government and to audit the government administration.

The ruling party opened the regular session for a 100-day run on Sept. 10. soon after opening, however, it adjourned for 20 days to give the opposition time to come back.

Kim repeated the five demands for PPD lawmakers to return to parliament: a declaration renouncing any attempt to change the constitution to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system; full implementation of local autonomy; apologizing for the unilateral passage of the bills; calling general elections; and settling issues such as social security and ever-rising prices.

He recently reduced the demands to two points in a move to normalize politics.

"The ruling party just pretend to try to bring the opposition back to the National Assembly, not making even one responsible move on our five demands," Kim told the meeting.

"Especially, the DLP's move to adopt a cabinet system defies their pledge not to do so during the previous general election, and therefore, President No Tae-u and his party should scrap the idea.

"As for the issue of local autonomy, the DLP tries to evade it as they fear defeat in local elections. But that is an attempt to degrade politics into serving their own interests," Kim said.

Touching on the drawn out negotiations to merge his party with the splinter Democratic Party (DP), which

has eight parliamentary seats, he said the PPD would persevere to realize the merger into one opposition party.

As for the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, he said his party firmly objects to unilateral market opening to agricultural imports and, if necessary, his party will send a delegation the negotiations to try to have the "disadvantageous clauses" removed from the agreement.

**\* Changes in Student Activism Noted**

902C0280 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean  
22 Jul 90 pp 20-23

[Article by reporter Chong Chang-yol]

[Text] Recent visitors to Kimpo airport's international terminal have been surprised at the changed atmosphere. The whole terminal is noisy with college students traveling abroad during their summer vacation. People say that they feel the whole airport has become young from the vitality of young college students going abroad with only backpacks in search of new experiences.

According to airport authorities, some 200-300 college students with knapsacks are traveling abroad every day this summer. College students started to travel abroad several years ago and beginning this summer, a noticeable number of them are traveling.

There was another place crowded with college students with knapsacks this summer. Rural districts throughout the nation were crowded with college students who volunteered to help the farmers. The Federation of Korean University Students disclosed before their activities started that about 60,000 students from 100 colleges and universities will participate in summer activities to help the farmers. With the activities now over, each college evaluated its students' summer activities as being successful, with an increased number of participants compared to last year.

College students are participating in two completely different types of activities; foreign travel and helping farmers. The only common aspect of the two activities may be searching for new experiences. It is a reality of universities that these two extreme cases, which were difficult to think of in the past, are naturally happening. This may be interpreted as today's universities being at the center of change.

The student movement, which is the most important aspect in the society of Korean universities, is related to such a change. The clear indication of declining student movements since 1988 has been getting attention from inside and out. The focus of attention was whether the decline is temporary or a new trend.

In that regard, the first semester of this year was considered to be a crucial time to judge the student movement. It is because last year's internal conflict among student



movement leaders regarding their future direction and the change in the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc countries was expected to influence the student movements in some way or other. In particular, since there were important events during the first semester of this year such as the 30th anniversary of the April 19 Student Uprising and the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju Democratization Movement, it was thought to be the best test case for predicting the future direction of student movements.

"The overall slump in student movements continued this semester," according to the evaluation of most students after the first semester. The continued inactiveness of student movements despite the big political event of merging the three political parties is to be noted.

#### **No More Than 200 Participants in One or Two Meetings Every Week**

Kim Kyong-han (22 years old, psychology major, junior), editor in chief of the Seoul National University (SNU) student newspaper, expressed his opinion by saying, "The leadership of student movements did not properly cope with the rapidly changing political environment." He also pointed out, "As to the recent issue of opening diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, the student movement leadership did not express its opinion clearly."

An administrator in the SNU student affairs office said, "The leadership of student movements used to lead the political movement of the ruling political power of our government. This situation seems to have become reversed in such a way that now, the student movement seems to be led by the ruling political power."

Although there were one or two student movement gatherings every week in each university during the first semester, the number of participants was no more than 200. Even big meetings could gather only about 500 participants. University authorities interpret the similar number of participants in the increased number of important occasions this semester as a reflection of change in student attitudes to avoid purely politically oriented gatherings.

In the case of SNU, the occasion that attracted the largest number of students this semester was the showing of the labor movement film, "The Strike's Eve," on the Acropolis ground in the school's campus last May. It is known that most of the students went home after seeing the film. The student body that originally planned a political gathering after showing the film was embarrassed. On other college campuses, it is a general trend that students participate more in such events as plays or cultural events rather than in pure political gatherings. In the case of Hanyang University, the performance called, "People Who Love Songs," attracted 4,000 students, which is the largest number of students gathered in a single event during this semester.

Most of the students said the large-scale students' in-city demonstration last May on the occasion of the commencement ceremony of the Democratic Liberal Party, the new ruling party merging the three existing parties, was an "isolated" incident.

Although many people expected the political situation at that time to be able to attract many students to the demonstration, the number of actual participants was unexpectedly small. One of Yonsei University's student body members, Mr. Chong (24 years old, history major, senior), said, "Among the 35,000 students who participated in the demonstration, about 15,000 were unexpected and unorganized students." The reason why most students say the demonstration was "isolated", however, is that it ended as a one-time event. The leadership of student movement acknowledged that although another important event, the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju Democratization Uprising, followed that demonstration, the students' fever did not revive. The most important factor that caused a continuous slump in student movements, despite numerous political issues, was the internal conflict regarding their future direction within the leadership itself.

#### **Continuous Slump Mainly Due to Student Movement Leadership's Internal Conflict on Future Direction**

The leadership's internal discord was first disclosed as different viewpoints regarding the merging of the three political parties. The leaders of Yonsei and Korea Universities, who belong to the National Liberation (NL) faction, viewed the merging as "a result of the United States' efforts to maintain a stable front base to advance into the Soviet Union by continuing the division of the South and North Korea by manipulating behind the scenes the military fascist power aimed at the long-term grip of power." The Popular Democracy (PD) faction, which consists mostly of SNU students, on the other hand, viewed the merge as "a result of monopolistic capital power's bringing in the fascist power to avoid economic crisis, as a means of exploiting the popular masses' rights to survive and of reinforcing the control of labor forces." These two different viewpoints clearly indicated discord within the leadership, which showed signs of discord starting at the end of last year. Despite the difference, the leadership could be able to maintain a unified attitude regarding the big political issue of merging the three parties.

Another occasion, when the leadership disclosed a sharp difference in opinion, was when they discussed future directions of the student movement after a large-scale demonstration on 9 May 1990. The NL faction proposed a follow-on demonstration centered in Kwangju in order to extend the 9 May fever to the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju Democratization Uprising. The PD faction, however, opposed the NL faction's proposal as "a short-sighted viewpoint that limits the Kwangju uprising to the problem of Kwangju only," and urged a nationwide popular masses uprising centered in Seoul. Finally, the



PD faction disassociated themselves from the Federation of the National University Students, which was under the control of the NL faction, by organizing a new organization called "the National Struggling League for University Students" on 17 May 1990. Currently, the PD faction maintains an independent line of movement by actively initiating an effort to establish a new political party, temporarily called "the Popular Masses Party" by organizing a national students' promotion committee for establishing the new party.

One of Yonsei University's student body members criticized PD's efforts by saying, "Although I cannot make a clear judgment since the PD's power group, which is participating in the movement for establishing a new political party, did not clearly declare its position, the promotion of political party activities under the current political situation is in effect being manipulated by the established political power.

Many students seem to be fed up with internal conflicts over the direction that has been continuing for almost 10 years. Cho Pil-ho (26 years old, SNU oriental history major, senior), said, "It is true that I was initially interested in the internal conflicts of the student movement leadership over their future direction, based on theoretical backgrounds. As time passed, I lost interest because the fighting has gradually changed into only theoretical issues, which are far from the reality." It is known that a new power group is evolving within the student movement group, which supports a relatively moderate line, in addition to the two existing power groups, the NL and PD factions, that have been following a radical reform theory.

For example, there is a faction within the leadership of student movements that accepts a theory such as the middle class capitalism, which had been a taboo in the past.

The shock created by the change in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries is another factor that caused the students to distance themselves from the traditional logic of student movements.

Mr. Chung, one of Yonsei University's student body members, made a personal assessment of the change in the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc nations as follows:

"It is wrong to attempt to resolve the problems of socialism by a pure materialistic instigation. Such problems can only be resolved by perfecting a socialistic type of human being. The Soviet Union's perestroika is just a revisionism originated by their own country's egotism."

#### **"The Student Movement Is Not in a Slump, But Is Maturing By Self-Transformation"**

The majority of students, however, seem to be more interested in practical reasons and future prospects of perestroika rather than in the ideological assessment of the changes in the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries. One administration official of SNU's student

affairs office said, "Although there were several debates among student movement activists through the big-letter-poster concerning the changes in the Soviet Union and the Eastern European nations this semester, ordinary students did not seem to be interested in them" and continued "Ordinary students seem to have gotten tired of the student movement activists' attitude of valuing ideological evaluation more than new information. University authorities said that the number of volunteer students helping farmers substantially increased this year compared to last year. The attitude of volunteers also changed substantially. In other words, more students volunteered with just a simple objective of gaining new experience, rather than accomplishing a political objective.

One university official said, "The major reason for students volunteering to help farmers during their summer vacation seems to be to obtain first-hand experience of labor themselves."

University administration officials pointed out that the practical attitude of students, whose materialistic life style has been enhanced due to increased opportunities of "arbeit", is also part of the reason for diminishing student movements. Kim Hyo-song, an official from Yonsei University's student affairs office said, "A new life style, which may be termed 'arbeit culture', has definitely taken root in university campuses." The increase in dispensable income from arbeit has increased students' spending habits, which is accepted as a general tendency. The rapid increase in college students' traveling abroad during their summer vacation this year is a reflection of such a tendency. Yun Tong-ki, an employee of Tonghwa Travel Agency, explained, "The number of domestic travel agencies arranging foreign travels for college students during their summer vacation has drastically increased. The number of college students traveling abroad this summer increased by about 20 percent compared to that of last year."

Several universities in Seoul, including SNU, provide a drivers' training course arranged by the student bodies during the summer vacation. The students' participation rate in the course is very high. Kim Hyo-song, an administration official of Yonsei University's student affairs office, said, "Many students are participating in the drivers' training course provided by the welfare department of the student body during the summer vacation. I was a little surprised to see the student body, which has been campaigning to discourage students driving to school in their private cars, sponsor a drivers' training course."

It is not clear, however, that the slump in student movements which has been continuing for several years, means a decline. It is because many students still believe that the student movement plays a positive role in our society. Yi Kyong-sun (23 years old, English literature major, senior) of Korea University explained, "The student movement is not in a slump but is maturing by going through self-transformation," and continued by



saying, "The student movement may look relatively insignificant while other movements in the society are growing."

**\* Kim Chong-pil Criticizes No's Leadership Style**

902C0277 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean  
15 Jul 90 pp 18-21

[Article by reporter Sim Yang-sop: "JP Opens a Barrage of Criticism at President No; Speculation Is Rife on the Motive Behind His Barbed Words in Connection With the Power Equation Within the Ruling Camp"]

[Text] **JP's Criticism Reveals Post-Merger Habit of Ruling Party**

Recently, Kim Chong-pil, a DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] supreme council member, has drifted from his habitual behavioral pattern.

Kim Chong-pil is known for his roundabout way of saying things, but these days he often says things abruptly. As a popular saying goes, words have bones in them. So, apparently each word uttered by him must have some profound meaning in it.

It was on 27 June that Kim drifted most "strikingly" from his regular pattern of speech. During a political chat with reporters at his home in Chonggu-tong, he went out of his way to criticize President No's leadership style. He used to say that he would never even step on the shadow of the president. Then, why did he make this sudden about-face?

Since JP (Kim Chong-pil) made that criticism, speculation has been rife in political circles as to the background against which he said what he said. The dominant view is that certainly his remarks had something to do with his ambition to take over "the supreme power" for the next term and also with the complex power equation within the ruling camp.

This was the first time he has criticized President No in that way since the three-party merger. In the days of the four-party structure, Kim Chong-pil rapped President No on many occasions. Particularly, it is a well-known fact that soon after the by-election in the Yongdungpo-B constituency last summer, he persistently criticized President No. In those days, Kim said, "President No says many plausible things, but he seldom puts them into action, and he does not properly honor his promise." Political observers understood that the "promise" referred to the secret promise made during the 10 July 1989 Chongwadae talks between No Tae-u and Kim Chong-pil on the restructuring of the political world. According to this view, in his 27 June meeting with the press Kim gave vent to his grudge against President No's betrayal.

Following the three-party merger, Kim Chong-pil's attitude toward President No made a 180-degree change. Upon returning to the ruling camp, his political home

base, after putting an end to his 10-year period as an opposition figure, Kim Chong-pil showed in a most exemplary way his "habit as a ruling party member" which he had nurtured for 10 years and more under the Pak Chong-hui regime.

Kim used to harp on the importance of a hierarchical order within the ruling party with the words "with President No at the apex...." It was quite natural that this attitude of Kim Chong-pil's was contrasted to Kim Yong-sam's headstrong attitude and many ruling party figures sighed, "Kim Chong-pil is Kim Chong-pil after all."

But this same Kim Chong-pil, two days before the third anniversary of the "29 June proclamation," went out of his way to criticize President No for his "indecisive" leadership style to the consternation of many.

The following is the portion of the press conference containing the remarks at issue made by Kim Chong-pil:

[Question] Kim Il-song won't live long, will he?

[Kim] "That may be not the case. The rumor that Deng Xiaoping is seriously ill has persisted for a long time. But he is still alive."

[Question] Do you mean to say that there will be no change in North Korea for the time being?

[Kim] "No. As years go by, I guess North Korea is bound to change. East Europe has changed, the Soviet Union has changed, even China has changed, and North Korea cannot be an exception."

[Question] Incidentally, speaking before the Taejon-East district party chapter inaugural meeting yesterday (26 June), you in your capacity as a DLP supreme council member said that the question of unifying the two Koreas will catapult into a full-fledged issue in 1997 or 1998....

[Kim] "I have the feeling that in the latter half of the 1990's that will happen. In that event we should embrace and extend a helping hand to North Korea in the same way as West Germany is doing to East Germany. To that end, the current \$5,000 per capita income level is not enough. We have to revive our tumbling economy and make another leap forward in five years."

**Choice Between Reform, Conservatism**

[Question] The focus of the government's economic policy is once again shifting back to "stability" from "growth, isn't it?"

[Kim] "We should put our shoulders to the wheel without being distracted. Our people have not accomplished much; yet in the name of democracy and so forth, they are bent upon using up what little they have laid up. If I were them, I would not do so. I would appear on TV every day to urge the public to follow me. People are only concerned about appearances...."



[Question] How do you compare President No's style of governing with those of the former presidents, Pak and Chon?

[Kim] "I do not talk about other people."

[Question] Have you said to President No what you have just said here now?

[Kim] "I did on many occasions to no avail. President Pak led businesses by goading them. One should not be afraid of some postmortem criticisms."

[Question] In a testimony to the National Assembly, the administration said that it is getting ready for a North-South declaration of nonaggression...

[Kim] "The question of a nonaggression declaration was already raised in the 23 June declaration. Yesterday Assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong advocated a disarmament, but we should not be hasty nor entertain the illusion that national reunification is around the corner. Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun stressed the importance of military strength when he said that the military strength of West Germany was three times that of East Germany. That is the opinion of the military. We should not disregard their opinion. Hearing what I am saying now, people would accuse me of being a 'conservative' or a 'mule.' You just wait, and you will see that when tax notifications are issued this fall reflecting the so-called public utility theory of land and so forth, people in the countryside would be the first to make trouble."

Taken at face value, Kim Chong-pil's statement on that day can be interpreted as having nothing *prima facie* to do with his political future, including his ambition for power. The statement itself may be interpreted as having aired his difference in view on or dissatisfaction with the question of whether or not there should be a shift in dealing with issues such as democracy, reform, and even North-South relations.

Nevertheless, very few seem to take Kim Chong-pil's statement merely as an expression of dissatisfaction because things are not moving the way he wants them to. As a rule, the words poured out by political leaders amid the political air current which always exhibits only the tip of an iceberg are fraught with hidden purposes.

In the sense that Kim Chong-pil bit the president with his words despite the ruling party taboo on criticizing the president, the following two intentions may be induced from his statement: First, Kim Chong-pil, who has already engaged Kim Yong-sam in a fierce race for the supreme power, made his statement to prompt the President to side with him in the rivalry between Kim Yong-sam's pro-reform line and his own conservative line. Second, Kim Chong-pil, who has shown his greatest interest in the argument in favor of an early revision of the constitution, may have made his statement to express his dissatisfaction in a roundabout way with the stand of President No and Kim Yong-sam, both of whom

have stated one after another that "there should be no arbitrary revision of the constitution."

#### **Conservative Stand on Democracy, Reform Issues; Sense of Alienation Over Northern Policy**

If there is something which is constantly muddying the road ahead for Kim Chong-pil, it is what is known as the "democratization," "reform," and "reunification" issues. It has been pointed out by polls taken by various pollsters and the words of numerous critics that persons with visions on this triad of issues should be our future political leaders.

It is becoming increasingly clear that who will take the initiative on these issues which will determine the future of our country is the key issue which will decide the outcome of the race for the reins of government for the next term.

At least, Kim Chong-pil has unwaveringly adhered to his conservative stand. In fact, last fall he called for an amendment and supplement to the bill introducing the public utility theory of land, one of the hot issues confronting the regular National Assembly session; and this spring he decisively backed up the administration in shifting the government economic priorities from stability and equity to growth. It was Kim Chong-pil who, following the successful example of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, put a provision on "trebling income in the 1990's" in the DLP platform.

He is better known for his stance calling for caution in dealing with the issue of revising the National Security Law, the reunification issue, and Northern policy. On every occasion he applied the brake on the hasty call for reform. In the days of the four-party structure, he regarded the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] President Kim Tae-chung as a major target to be checked; but since the three-party merger, he has been trying mainly to hold Kim Yong-sam and the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] wing of the DLP in check, and this is the only difference.

Whenever Kim Chong-pil made remarks intended to hold his rivals in check, he was applauded by the conservative crowd of the ruling camp, including the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] wing and the military, not to mention the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] wing of the DLP. It is a fact that not a small number of the middle class, tired of the political seesaw game following the 29 June proclamation played over the issues of cleaning up the aftermath of the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic and revising or abolishing evil laws, began to be interested in Kim Chong-pil. This is because now is the period of transition in which the irresistible tide of time is turning toward reform and opening, but on the other hand, the public is gradually turning its attention to concrete problems affecting daily life, such as economic problems.

However, the changes taking place each day in the communist camp, including East Europe, which even



have resulted in redrawing the world map, seem to have shaken Kim Chong-pil's conservative stance somewhat. Among political leaders in the country, the degree of contribution to Northern policy is more immediately recognized as one of the criteria for the eligibility for seizing an advantageous height in the race for the supreme power. Observers are in general agreement that just as PPD President Kim Tae-chung feels an inferiority complex toward Kim Yong-sam out of his defeat in the race for a visit to the Soviet Union, so Kim Chong-pil feels he is left out in the cold with regard to Northern policy.

These days Kim Chong-pil shows some indication that he is trying to approach reunification and other issues more actively. For him, only a short while ago, national reunification was an issue for the year 2,000 and beyond; and his stand was that the decade of the 1990's is the period for building the foundation for reunification by making democracy take hold and achieving another economic leap forward. But he now urges that we achieve another economic leap forward in five years because the reunification issue will catapult into a full-fledged issue in 1997 or 1998.

True, in the mind of Kim Chong-pil, the timing for reunification has been moved up. But, clearly, his approach is in line with the West German style of approach led inflexibly by the establishment. From this point of view, Kim Chong-pil finds the "clumsy" reformists disagreeable and does not see President No as dependable, the man who is chasing the twin rabbits of "stability" and "reform" at the same time.

Kim Chong-pil's recent statement may be interpreted as being intended to press President No to clearly choose either one of the twin rabbits with a view to proving the supremacy of the "Kim Chong-pil line" in the race for the reins of government.

#### **Risking Political Life on Cabinet System, Afraid of No's Weakening Determination**

The speculation that Kim Chong-pil's critical statement may be related to the issue of the cabinet system is based on the successive remarks made by President No and Kim Yong-sam.

In a 19 June interview by the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), Kim Yong-sam said, "we will not push for a unilateral revision of the constitution for the cabinet system in disregard of the public and the opposition parties." At his 28 June press conference, President No also made a similar statement. On 29 June, Kim Yong-sam one-upped the president and said, "President No meant to say that he would not push for a revision of the constitution for the cabinet system."

Only a short time ago President No's determination to push for a revision of the constitution for the cabinet system was firm, and it has not been confirmed yet whether there has been any change in this stand.

At any rate, certainly the question of revising the constitution for the cabinet system is the greatest issue of the political world which will basically determine the safeguarding of President No's post-retirement status and the political lives of three Kims.

Of the three, Kim Chong-pil is the strongest proponent of the cabinet system to the extent that he is wagering everything on this system. According to political observers, it was over the issue of the cabinet system that on 9 May, immediately preceding the DLP convention, Kim Chong-pil made a frontal attack on Kim Yong-sam without mincing his words. At that time, he revealed his true intention in making his statement designed to hold Kim Yong-sam in check when he said, "I am now talking about the principle and the prototype which we must maintain," making it clear that "there can be no apostasy in this regard." His close aides chimed in, "If the cabinet system is not to be adopted, merging only the DJP and the NDRP would have been enough, and there should have been no need for a three-party merger."

Needless to say, what Kim Chong-pil referred to as the "principle" or the "prototype" was the "promise" to adopt the cabinet system made by one No and two Kims when the three-party merger took place. Given Kim Chong-pil's age and the scope of influence of the NDRP wing, it becomes obvious why he chooses the cabinet system as the only road open to him.

According to a general view, when Kim Chong-pil called the No Tae-u administration a "weak" government, he also implied the president's "weak" will and determination on the issue of revising the constitution.

Public opinion on the issue of revising the constitution for the cabinet system is not favorable as yet. Kim Chong-pil may be afraid that President No will show a "lack of self-confidence."

President No is said to call Kim Chong-pil "Senior Kim" in private and feels that Kim Chong-pil's habit of sticking to his stand once he makes up his mind is too much to handle.

The true intention behind the Kim Chong-pil statement in question will become all the more clear as the race for the supreme power intensifies at full steam.

#### **\* Mixed Trends in Foreign Investments Reported**

902C0268 Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN  
in Korean 3 Jul 90 p 7

[Article by reporter Kim Ho-yong: "Shrinking Foreign Investments in Electronics, Machinery, and Textile Sectors"]

[Text] During the first half of this year, 94 companies were newly established in the city of Seoul by foreign nationals, either independently or in the form of joint ventures.



This figure represents an increase of 8 as compared with 86 for the same period last year; however, in percentage terms against the total number of companies newly incorporated during the respective period, it marked a decline to 2.3 percent from 2.9 percent last year.

In particular, foreign investments in manufacturing sectors, such as electric, electronics, machinery, chemicals, and textiles, have been declining sharply year after year. Specifically, foreign investments in the aforementioned sectors, which accounted for 62.3 percent of the total foreign investment in 1988, declined to 39.9 percent last year and to 35.1 percent in the first half of this year.

The sagging foreign investment in the manufacturing sector is attributable to the continuing rise in wages and the reluctance on the part of foreign firms to transfer their technologies for fear of "boomerang effects"; in short, it is due to the diminishing attractiveness of our domestic markets in terms of investment suitability for foreigners.

On the other hand, foreign investments in nonmanufacturing sectors related mainly to trade, services, and distribution have been growing steadily since last year.

Indicated in the above trend is the preference among foreign investors for less troublesome and potentially more lucrative business propositions, such as the importation and sales of raw materials and finished products, over direct participation in the manufacturing activity in South Korea.

This preference is clearly illustrated in the fact that during the first half of this year foreign investors established 34 trading companies, an increase of 61.7 percent over last year. A breakdown by nationality of the total number of companies newly established by foreign investors in the same period shows that Japan and the United States together accounted for an overwhelming majority—67 percent of the total, or 63 of the 94 companies. Of the 63 companies, 41 are Japanese investments and the remaining 22 are American. West Germany, Taiwan, France, and the United Kingdom were each responsible for two to five new companies established in this period.

Again during this period, as was the case last year, Japanese companies accounted for about half of the total foreign investment. In terms of the types of business chosen for their investments, Japanese firms demonstrated their diverse interests in areas ranging from electric-electronics, machinery, chemicals to trade and services.

When we look at major foreign investment by industry, six new companies were established in the electric/electronics field. Principal among them are the Korea ITT Canon Company and Kimoto Electronics Company.

The Korea ITT Canon is a joint venture between Korea Electronics Equipment and ITT Canon, which is a

company incorporated in Japan by the ITT of America; its capitalization, totalling 2.65 billion won, is shared on a 51-to-49 basis between the two partners, respectively; its plan is to produce connectors for use in computers and communications equipment.

In the machinery sector, seven new companies were established including Samjin Nikkiso Company and Korea Kikuchi Company.

Samjin Nikkiso is a joint venture between Samjin Industries of South Korea and Nikkiso Company, Limited of Japan; beginning the second half of this year, it plans to produce more than 100 units of various special industrial-use chemical pumps such as metering pumps and canned motor pumps.

In the trade sector, multinational companies were active in making inroads into our markets. Especially notable were the inroads made by certain chemical companies that have a network of branches operating in many areas of the world.

For example, the PPI Corporation, a British multinational firm specializing in chemical products, established a joint venture with a private South Korean investor to engage in the importation and sales of industrial special films that are soluble in water and chemical solvents.

In addition, Seoul branch offices of two other foreign chemical firms were converted into entities incorporated locally. They are: Korea Eco-Chemicals, which is to engage in the importation and sales of cleansers for industrial, regenerative, and dishwashing liquids and of metal surface cutting machines; and Korea Linonel, which is engaged in the importation and sales of industrial chemicals used for tin plating of leads on semiconductor products.

In the services sector, the rising interest in information gave a boost to the establishment of software development companies.

Notable among them are: a joint venture in the field of information and communications between CSC Corporation of the United States and Songyong of South Korea with capitalization value of 1 billion won; and a joint venture between Cosmo 80, a leading Japanese developer of computer systems, and KBM Company of South Korea to develop software.

In the past, companies established with foreign investments were generally large in scale with capitalization ranging from several billion won up to 10 billion won; this year, however, with the exception of some joint ventures involving major corporations, most such companies were marked by capitalization at 300 million won or less, reflecting passivity in the investment trend of foreign firms.



**\* Sixth Republic Leaders' Power Bases Detailed**

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Jul 90 pp 22-28

[Article by Kim Hui-chong: "Personal Connections for Those at the Power Center of the Sixth Republic"]

[Text] The formation of "personal connections" is a natural phenomenon in human society. Nevertheless, if important policies affecting the fate of a nation are to be determined by the entangled personal connections of those at the power center, then the matter is quite serious. Since the inauguration of the Sixth Republic, the personal connections of its leaders have become all the more entangled and complicated, and this should now be a matter of concern for the "ordinary man."

**"TK Group," Kernel of Power Base**

There is a saying that you have to "have a proper line of connection" if you are to succeed in life. It is a common knowledge that the "line" connotes personal links such as blood relations, regional connections, and academic connections. The "line" of connection is a powerful weapon for all, from small businessmen or low-level government employees to those at the power center who control the country.

Therefore, if one has adequate financial resources and ability, in addition to pull with a person at the high level at the same time, he will have all three requirements for a "great fortune."

The line of connection which has demonstrated its formidable influence is that of personal connection involving people of influence in the Yongnam area centering on Taegu and North Kyongsang Province.

From the time Pak Chong-hui seized power by a military coup in 1961 until now, they have held a grip on the core of the power center for nearly 30 years and have become the "main motive power" for keeping the state in motion in all aspects of social life.

The advent of the so-called TK (abbreviation of Taegu-Kyongbuk) era was heralded when in the process of forming the Sixth National Assembly in 1963, Pak Chong-hui spurned Kim Chong-pil's recommendation that Chong Ku-yong, a native of Okchon, North Chungchong Province, be named speaker of the National Assembly, and instead chose Yi Hyo-sang, a native of Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, as the speaker.

Former President Chon Tu-hwan, a graduate of Taegu Higher Technological School, who seized power by a bloody coup in May 1980, said that my comrades who joined me in the coup "and the people in my hometown" were the only ones he could trust. He not only took over the TK connection which had been formed in the Pak Chong-hui era intact but also made its color all the more distinct. This connection, commonly known as the "TK

division" or the "TK mafia," grew to be the largest and foremost power group in our country both in name and reality.

It is a general view that the phenomenon of power concentration in the TK group has intensified all the more since the inauguration of the Sixth Republic. The group seems to be trying to understate the size of its membership, but its present weight and role are far greater than they were in the Fifth Republic.

Of the TK connection, the connection of Kyongbuk High School graduates is the "core of the core." As a matter of fact, among political circles Kyongbuk High School graduates are called the "holy bone" whereas other TK figures are called the "TK on the collateral line."

The connection of Kyongbuk High School alumni has the record of having produced the heads of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, such as former National Assembly Speaker Yi Hyo-sang (fourth graduating class), former Chief Justice Kim Yong-chon (26th graduating class), and President No Tae-u (32d graduating class).

**Three Heroes of TK Sacred Bone**

At present Sin Hyon-hwak (20th graduating class) is called the godfather of the Kyongbuk High School graduates. He served as minister of reconstruction in the days of the Liberal Party and as deputy prime minister in the days of the Republican Party. As prime minister during the 17 May incident, he witnessed the birth of the Fifth Republic. With the inauguration of the Sixth Republic, he was the head of the Administrative Reform Council, which started as an advisory body for the president but was subsequently dissolved. He had a special relationship with the late Samsung Chairman Yi Pyong-chol, and is currently serving as chairman of Samsung Corporation and executive chairman of the Samsung Cultural Fund.

There are no clearly known facts as to what role Sin Hyon-hwak played in the process of seizing power by the new military group following the 26 October incident [assassination of President Pak in 1979] and what influence he has on the current No Tae-u administration, except that President No sought his advice after his election to the presidency. The prevailing view is that Sin as the godfather of the TK group must be conveying his views to President No directly or indirectly with regard to the management of state affairs.

Kim Chun-song, former deputy prime minister, (20th graduating class), and Chong Su-chang, chairman of Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, (20th graduating class) are the other two of the "three heroes" of the Kyongbuk High School alumni connection.

Kim Chun-song is more intimate with Sin Hyon-hwak than with any other person, and he is known as the person who recommended Sin to Chairman Yi Pyong-chol. Working as chairman of Samsung Electronics after



his retirement from the government, Kim became related to the head of the Daewoo group through the marriage of their children. He is now the chairman of the Daewoo group.

Chong Su-chan, recognized as the doyen of the business world, was among the prospective candidates for the post of deputy prime minister in the process of composing the first cabinet of the Sixth Republic, but he was eliminated from the selection because his background as a Kyongbuk High School graduate rather worked to his disadvantage. However, no one can rule out the possibility that someday he will be appointed to a key post.

National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu, member of the 25th graduating class of the Kyongbuk High School, is one of the core members of the TK group. In the era of the Republican Party, he served as chairman of the party. During the Fifth Republic his political freedom was restricted for a while, but with the installation of the Sixth Republic, he returned to the political world as chairman of the ruling party. Most probably, he was given this key post partly because of his fast judgment of circumstances and partly because of his experience in politics with the three Kims.

But by becoming the National Assembly speaker, Pak Chun-kyu gave rise to the criticism that with his assumption of that post, in addition to No Tae-u as president and Yi Il-kyu (a native of Chungmu, South Kyongsang Province) as chief justice of the Supreme Court, all the "chieftains" of the three branches of government—legislative, judicial, and executive—are now figures from the Kyongsang provinces.

#### **Intertwined Fates of 32d Graduating Class of Kyongbuk High School**

Those who deserve closest attention within the TK Group in connection with the future drift of the political current are some members of the 32d graduating class of Kyongbuk High School, the same class to which President No belongs. They are Kim Yun-hwan, Chong Ho-yong, Yi Won-cho, Yu Su-ho, and Kim Pok-tong.

One may easily imagine the influence of these people from the simple fact that they belong to the same high school graduating class as the incumbent president. But more importantly, because it consists of the holders of real power within the ruling camp and of the forerunners among those desirous of becoming president, this group is expected to exercise absolute influence as kingmakers in choosing a presidential candidate.

Of this group, Chong Ho-yong and Yi Won-cho, regarded by the opposition as the symbolic figures in the cleanup of the aftermath of the Fifth Republic, became the point of controversy in the negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties and remained at the center of the political turbulence.

Particularly over the Chong Ho-yong issue, not only was a war of nerves fought between the ruling and opposition

parties but also the close-range battle between the New Mainstream and the Old Guards within the TK group reached its peak. In the end, the battle royale ended in victory for the New Mainstream, the faction directly linked to President No Tae-u. As a result, Chong had to board the airliner bound for Boston tasting the bitterness of his defeat. Nevertheless, as long as the Old Guards who are determined not to lose their political turfs remain sympathetic to Chong as "fellow sufferers," it is hard to say that he has lost his political influence completely.

Yi Won-cho was also driven to the verge of ruin over the political fund issue connected to his post as director of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination under the Fifth Republic but survived the ordeal thanks to a concession on the part of the RDP. As is evident from his nickname "the emperor of the financial world," he has an outstanding talent in the collection of political funds; and for this reason, he is unlikely to lose his old influence so easily.

Kim Yun-hwan, first minister of state, is a Yusin-related figure who entered the political world as legislator from the Yujonghoe; but despite this background, he was one of the promoters of the DJP in 1980, and thereafter successively served as member of the 11th National Assembly from the national constituency, senior secretary of the Office of the President, and member of the 13th National Assembly from his local constituency. In the period of transition of power from Chon Tu-hwan to President No, he entered the center of power and is known for his successful buffer role between Chon and No. The importance of his mediatory role grew all the more as the squabble between Chon and No intensified over the issue of cleaning up the aftermath of the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic. He is now leading the Old Guards of the TK group within the DLP as head of the signature group who opposed the ousting of Chong Ho-yong.

So Tong-kon, director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], one year high school junior to President No, played a leading role in security issues-dominated political developments over Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized visit to North Korea and other issues.

Kim Man-che, former deputy prime minister, (34th graduating class); his brother Kim Yong-che (40th graduating class); Assemblyman Mun Hui-kap (37th graduating class); Sa Kong-il, former minister of finance (39th graduating class) are active as giants of the economic world.

The next generation after this group includes Choe Chae-uk, O Han-ku, Yi Chong-sik, Hwang Yun-ki, Yi Sang-hoe, and Kang Chae-sop, in addition to Pak Chol-on (41st graduating class), who is nurturing his ambition for the presidency. They are not only the meritorious retainers in founding the Sixth Republic but also form the core of the New Mainstream. As such they are



playing the role of holding in check the Old Guards who are linked directly to Chon Tu-hwan.

Other figures from the Taegu and Kyongbuk area besides these graduates of Kyongbuk High School include: Kim Chip, former minister of sports, who was a member of the 11th and 12th National Assembly; Kwon Yong-kak, a native of Andog, North Kyongsang Province, who served successively as vice minister of national defense and minister of national construction; Chang Yong-chol, minister of labor, who is related to Sin Hyong-hwak; former Minister of Transportation Kim Chang-kun, native of Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province, who served for the Republican Party and Democratic Party; Yi Sang-yon, a native of Songju and minister of patriots and veterans affairs and former NSP deputy director. In addition, Assemblymen Kim Han-kyu, Yi Chi-ho, Yi Chin-u, Pak Chae-hong, Yu Hak-song, and Chae Mun-sik are placed in the 13th National Assembly.

#### **Yi Chong-chan, Yi Han-tong—Two SK Cores**

Chon Tu-hwan did not permit any group other than the TK group, his power base, to exercise political influence. As a result, in the days of the Fifth Republic, no one, however strong his personal standing, was able to form his own support group.

On the other hand, entering the Sixth Republic, there began to appear the tendency toward multipolarization of power due to President No's "style which permitted multiple power centers." In addition, under the pre-DLP four-party system, the DJP was reduced to a regional party and new figures with diverse backgrounds were appointed to key posts because of the necessity to "neutralize" the pro-Chon Tu-hwan force within the TK group in connection with the cleanup of the aftermath of the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, and this has also added spurs to this tendency.

The SK (abbreviation of Seoul and Kyonggi) group may be considered as the counterweight to the TK group, although its strength is weak yet. The SK group consists of 20 to 30 assemblymen from the central part of the country and graduates of Kyonggi High School, including Yun Kil-chung, Nam Chae-hui, O Yu-pang, Yim In-kyu, Kim Ki-pae, Yi Tae-sop, Choe Chang-yun, Pak Chong-su, Kim Mun-ki, Hwang Chol-su, Yi Chin-u, An Chan-hui, Yi Ung-son, Yi Cha-hon, Kang Song-mo, Cho Kang-mok, and Sim Chong-ku, with Assemblyman Yi Chong-chan at the apex.

However, unlike the TK group, the SK group not only lacks the power of cohesion in terms of holding unity meetings or expressing concerted views on political issues but also has been unable to whip together completely all those from the Seoul and the Kyonggi area who are scattered here and there in the power organs. Particularly, the SK group had to experience pains when Pong Tu-wan and Yi Chan-hyok, close aides of Yi Chong-chan, were eliminated from the list of candidates nominated for the 13th National Assembly due to the "diversionary tactics" of the TK group against Yi.

Assemblyman Yi Chong-chan is a member of the 32d graduating class of Kyonggi High School and a member of the 16th graduating class of the Military Academy. He was transferred to the reserve service as major in 1971 and entered the National Assembly through the 11th National Assembly election. He has the honor of being elected in Chongno Central District, which may be called "political house number 1," to the National Assembly three times in a row. He takes pride in being the standard-bearer of the middle-of-the-road moderates and having a considerably strong popular power base.

Particularly, he is the person who has persistently called for the competitive election of all party posts including vice president. Reportedly, he has already organized fund-raising, organizational, and public relations teams and has three offices in Seoul set up on the initiative of Kyonggi High School alumni. His moves like this operated as the definitive factor in his falling into disfavor with Chon Tu-hwan and President No.

Judging from his call for selecting presidents by direct vote and his opposition to the proposal for the cabinet system, some even see the possibility that he will collaborate with the RDP wing of the DLP.

Former Home Minister Yi Han-tong has a different political alignment from the Yi Chong-chan group, although he hails from the Kyonggi area as Yi does. If Yi Chong-chan is a man who grew up smoothly with a "good family background," Yi Han-tong has risen in the world through his own efforts. The latter, having dashed on the road of success both in the Fifth and Sixth Republics, is known for his singular way of getting on in the world.

According to some analysts, Assemblyman Yi Han-tong, who entered the political world through his relationship with Kwon Chong-tal, does not take a position opposed to the TK group as Yi Chong-chan does, and his relationship with President No is rather solid so that Yi Han-tong is in a more advantageous position than Yi Chong-chan. He has exercised self-restraint in "his own behavior" in such a way that he may not rub the holder of the supreme power in the wrong way, and most probably, this "art of self-protection" must have played a part in building his current position. Reportedly, Yi Han-tong meets Assemblymen Kim Yong-ku, Chong Tong-song, Pak Chae-hong, Chong Hae-nam, Yi Ho-song quite often. These politicians are called "pok-tangye" because they are fond of drinking strong mixed drinks.

The question of "possible collaboration" between Yi Chong-chan and Yi Han-tong is the focus of attention for SK members. Lately they have been expressing a common position against the cabinet system, drawing attention from among political circles.

#### **Spectacular Return of "38 Group"**

The TK and SK groups have continuously maintained their vested interests without regard to government



changeovers. On the contrary, the figures from the North who had been alienated in the post-Chong Il-kwon days made a spectacular comeback with the inauguration of the Sixth Republic.

They are called the "new elder statesmen's group" because they are all elder statesmen who were formerly affiliated with the old Republican Party.

There are several reasons President No keeps them on in key posts. First, they can be used to defuse public opinion critical to the TK group and placate regional sentiments. Second, they have sufficient political experiences to fill the vacuum left after the elimination of the Chon Tu-hwan force. Third, by giving elevated positions to those who have long been alienated, it will be possible to secure the support of the 10 million displaced families.

It was when Kang Yong-hun, then superintendent of the Military Academy, joined the cabinet as prime minister that this group, which got the nickname of the "38 group" because its members are from North Korea [across the 38th parallel], began to draw the attention of the press.

His appointment stirred up the opposition's boycott when a foreign dispatch from Washington divulged his public relations activities in the United States during the days of the Yusin system. But thanks to the help of Kim Chong-pil, he was able to become prime minister without further trouble. Originally, Rev. Kang Won-yong was recommended as prime minister, but he turned down the offer and Kang Yong-hun luckily got the job.

Assemblyman Kim Chae-sun, who completed his tenure as speaker of the National Assembly last month, also hails from the North. He joined President No, the victor in the "power game," in his bandwagon in the closing days of the Fifth Republic, and succeeded in making a comeback by being elected to the National Assembly in the Chorwon-Hwachon constituency in place of former Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon who was shoved out in the first move by President No.

Kim Chae-sun, who is reputed for of his remarkable art of transformation—his shifted from the ruling party to the opposition party to seclusion to the ruling party—was once a faithful supporter of Kim Chong-pil.

Hong Chong-chol, current minister of National Unification Board—whom the president appointed as senior secretary of the Office of the President overnight after the last presidential election in recognition of his meritorious service in collecting votes from former residents of five North Korean provinces in the election—plays a role as the centripetal force of the new elder statesmen's group.

He made his debut in the political world upon the recommendation of Chong Il-kwon and rose to the post

as home minister. He is said to have exercised a significant influence in appointing Kim Chae-hun and Kang Yong-hun to key posts.

So Yong-hun, who also hails from North Korea, was deeply involved in the affairs of Hungsadan and the Korean Red Cross. He was later appointed as president of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), but was relieved of his job because he fell into disfavor with the powers that be due to his conscientious behavior. Choe Chang-pong, president of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), who is known as producer No. 2, emerged on the stage bearing the halo of the new elder statesmen's group.

Rev. Kang Won-yong, who is known as the mental prop of these forces of former North Korean residents, is a native of Iwon County, South Hamgyong Province. He once had a connection with the dissident forces when he was chairman of the Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC), which did not hesitate to bitterly criticize the government. But as he became an advisor to the National Unification Board in the late 1970's and the representative of the religious community to the State Administration Advisory Council in the early 1980's, he shifted his position to a pro-government stance, thereby drawing criticisms.

He, currently the director of the Christian Academy, is exercising such a strong influence that he is called President No's "mentor."

Chong Il-kwon, chairman of the board of directors of the Korea Freedom Federation, who had a brilliant career—he served successively as chief of the General Staff, speaker of the National Assembly, and prime minister—is in a state of retirement from politics, but it is common knowledge that he is deeply involved in state affairs in a way worthy of his name as the godfather.

On the other hand, former Prime Minister No Sin-yong, who was once reputed to be a potential heir to Chon Tu-hwan, has not made any move so far, but his future moves deserve attention in view of his intimate relationship with Kang Yong-hun.

In addition, among those who do not yet belong to the new elder statesmen's group but whose political positions deserve attention are: Chong Won-sik, former minister of education; Choe Chang-un, presidential senior secretary for political affairs; and Yi Han-pin, former deputy prime minister.

#### **"Kyongsinhoe," Biggest Organization of Kyongbuk High School Alumni**

Those powerful men of influence in the political world are using their "royal guards," a rank-and-file organization, in strengthening their political standing.

These organizations emerged mostly in the period of transition from the Fifth to the Sixth Republic. They also play their role in expanding mass power bases by enlisting bigwigs in various social strata for the purpose



of pressing some specific issues or seizing the presidential power for the next term.

These private organizations are expected to play an ever increasing role under the circumstances in which the emergence of a giant ruling party makes factional politics inevitable.

Kyongsinhoe—the largest organization of Kyongbuk High School alumni, the nucleus of the TK group—was created in April 1978, and its current membership exceeds 400.

The men who played a leading role in inaugurating this organization include Nam Ung-chong (president of Korea Broadcasting Advertisement Corporation), Chong So-yong (former minister of agriculture and fisheries), and Chong Chun-taek (member of the Financial and Monetary Board). The trio belong to the 32d graduating class. In those days Nam Ung-chong in particular became the talk of the town because he was an officer in the active service and particularly because he was a high-ranking officer in the Defense Security Command which wielded tremendous power.

Concerned officials of Kyongsinhoe stress that those who have succeeded in life are gathered together in this society to help their alma mater and their juniors. But, as apparent from the fact that its members engaged in a fund-raising campaign and a campaign to expand its membership before and after the presidential election, Kyongsinhoe has a strong political tint contrary to the contention of these officials.

Out of over 800 graduates each year, only 20 can become its members upon the recommendation of current members, and the membership fee is so high that only people at a certain level or above can join the organization.

Those who hold the advisory and executive posts include: Yi Hyo-sang, Paek Nam-ok, Sin Hyon-hwak, Kim Chun-song, Kim Yong-chol, Mun Hui-kap, and Kim Chung-su.

Kyongsinhoe is so well known that it is even mentioned in the directory of Kyongbuk Senior and Junior High School graduates. But, apparently to avoid publicity, it has no office of its own, and the office of one of its executives is being used as a liaison office.

#### **"Minjok Chunghunghoe," Fraternity of "Yusin Comrades"**

The "old comrades" of the old Republican Party were scattered here and there from the time the Republican Party was disbanded in the spring of 1980 until it was reinstated shortly before the presidential election in 1987. Minjok Chunghunghoe [National Revival Society] is the key organization which has enabled these comrades to unite and enter the political front once again.

Minjok Chunghunghoe was inaugurated in December 1984 for the purpose of carrying on the unfinished work

of former President Pak Chong-hui, carrying out activities in honor of his memory, and achieving national revival through these activities. However, the origin of this organization may be traced far back to early 1980 when Kim Chong-pil proposed organizing a fraternity of those National Assembly members who had participated in the Korean war and over 120 former Republican Party members gathered at the National Cemetery on 25 June ostensibly to pay homage to the fallen soldiers.

The fraternity sought to expand its organization by easing the restrictions on the membership qualifications. Thus, when the third round of lifting of the ban on former politicians was announced, Chon Ye-yong, who was the last chairman of the Republican Party before its dissolution, organized Minjok Chunghunghoe Tongiihoe [National Revival Fraternity] with over 300 former Republican Party and Yujonghoe assemblymen and former ministers and vice ministers whose political ban had been lifted in the first, second, and third rounds.

After going through two major elections, the fraternity changed its name into Minjok Chunghunghoe and the scope of its operation was drastically reduced. In this process, Kim Yong-hwan, Choe Kak-kyu, Yi Pyong-hui, and Ku Cha-chun, its core members, were absorbed into the NDRP.

At present Kim Chong-pil is operating very quietly, playing a mediatory role between Kim Yong-sam and the TK group. But Minjok Chunghunghoe will play a key role in nurturing his desire to grasp the supreme power, the desire he has never given up ever since the Pak Chong-hui era.

Reportedly, there are more than 40 other organizations supporting Kim Chong-pil, including Tongsimhoe [Fraternity of the Like-minded], the New Era National Salvation Youth Association, Chongwun sanuhoe, Narasaranghoe [The Society for the Love of the Country], and the Society of Military Academy Eighth Graduating Class.

#### **Pak Chol-on and Wolgyesuhoe**

It was during Candidate No's 12 December campaign for the presidential election in 1987 that Wolgyesuhoe came to be known to the public for the first time. But it was formally inaugurated in late July, five months earlier than that.

Initially, Pak Chol-on organized Wolgyesuhoe by mustering his intimates as a campaign organization to elect Candidate No. In those days this organization was an absolute necessity under the circumstances in which Chon Tu-hwan was managing the election with a tight grip on the party and government.

Wolgyesuhoe, which is organized as a point-by-point organization, and which is completely shielded with a protective cover, had a period of vacuum for some time following the election, but it has grown to be a vast



organization with more than 40 branches under its headquarters in Seoul, more than 500 cadres, and over 20,000 core members.

The "Northern Policy Research Institute," which is known as the center of firms affiliated with Wolgyesuhoe, is also called the "63 Society" because it is located in Building 63.

The Northern Policy Research Institute is the "brain trust" of the new TK group led by Pak Chol-on. It consists of National Assembly members belonging to Wolgyesuhoe, and its membership is said to number more than 30 including Assemblymen Na Chang-chu, Kang Chae-sop, Yi Kung-kyu, Pak Sung-chae, and Yi Chae-hwang.

#### **"Old Stars" of Songbaekhoe and Kim Pok-tong**

Songbaekhoe, the largest organization of generals in the reserve list, was inaugurated in September 1987, shortly after the 29 June declaration. Its membership consists of nearly 500 generals in the reserve list in all the branches of service—the Army (over 250), the Navy (over 150), the Air Force (over 100), and the Marine Corps (15) ranging in age equivalent to members of the 11th to 14th graduating classes of the Military Academy.

Attention is focused on Songbaekhoe partly because along with Puramhoe, it is the largest ever organization of ex-soldiers since the dissolution of the Songwu Club (now renamed as "Songwuhoe"), a group of the "old stars" who were kept off power due to their opposition to the 12 December Coup (in 1979), and partly because its chairman is Kim Pok-tong, who is regarded as a prospective candidate for the presidency.

Kim Pok-tong was the first among the Military Academy 11th graduating class to receive his star, but after the 12 December coup, he was forced to retire and hold educational posts such as superintendent of the Military Academy. He had to live under the constant surveillance of Chon Tu-hwan during the days of the Fifth Republic. When No Tae-u, his brother-in-law, became president, he tried to return to the political world, but he failed in this attempt because of President No's public pledge against nepotism.

However, recently he has often played golf with Kim Chong-pil, giving rise to speculation that he might soon appear on the forefront of politics.

The International Culture Research Institute is another organization in which Kim Pok-tong is involved. He is the chairman of the board of directors and director of this institute whose members include many scholars, journalists, and businessmen. His secretarial staff and brain trust will function as the veritable command tower of the Kim Pok-tong camp in realizing his political ambition.

Among his close aides, Yi Yong-su, doctor in management; Kim Yong-kyu, chief secretary; Paek Song-nam,

member of the Training Committee in charge of public relations, are called Kim Pok-tong's "three musketeers."

#### **Puramhoe, Kyongguhoe—Chong Ho-yong's Two Wings**

Puramhoe, so named because it is an organization of Military Academy graduates headquartered at the foot of Puram Mountain, consists of members of the 11th to 20th graduating class of the Military Academy under Chong Ho-yong.

Its membership is limited to retired generals and former cabinet ministers and vice ministers.

Puramhoe, whose current membership totals over 200, includes in its membership more than 20 former members of Hanahoe, which used to be the delivery room for political soldiers; therefore, it cannot avoid being criticized as a gathering of stars stained with politics.

It was late February 1988, after the formation of Songbaekhoe, that Puramhoe was inaugurated. Because its inauguration immediately preceded the National Assembly election, it was rumored that Songbaekhoe was a private organization of Chong Ho-yong who was bent upon entering politics.

However, apparently the rallying power of this organization has drastically diminished partly because its members have divergent views and partly because Chong Ho-yong, who was the centripetal force, has withdrawn from politics.

As another organization centering on Chong Ho-yong, we may name Kyongguhoe, a gathering of National Assembly members associated with the TK group.

On the surface Kyongguhoe is known as an organization which was organized to strengthen the unity and ties of assemblymen from Taegu and North Kyongsang Province. But, in reality it has been pointed out that it is serving as the foothold for securing Chong Ho-yong's political turf. As soon as Chong withdrew from politics, there was a rumor that Kyongguhoe would be dissolved soon, and in fact, it was dissolved on 21 May.

However, the old-line assemblymen who belonged to Kyongguhoe have visited the United States one after another to meet Chong Ho-yong, indicating that their connection will not be severed so easily.

As described above, the successive rulers consolidated their power bases by organizing ex-soldiers and graduates of their prestigious alma maters after they seized power. Accordingly, the duration of the huge Taegu-Kyongbuk line of personal connection which has carried forward from Pak Chong-hui to Chon Tu-hwan to No Tae-u is not so great a surprise. And it is also a fact that some men of influence build their power bases centering on the areas from which they hail, and nurture their ambition to come into power. Neither on the surface nor behind the scenes, are these people calling a halt to their mutual competition in order to consolidate their political turfs even within the forces in power. Over the



question of the direction of the scheme for the next presidential race, the Kim Yong-sam group and the Seoul-Kyonggi group are expressing opposition to the New Mainstream's plan to revise the constitution to introduce the cabinet system. As a result, the framework of the grand conservative union which has been barely put in place is becoming shaky. It is too early to predict who will emerge victorious and who will be the losers, but it is self-evident that the side which advocates policy directions contrary to the will of the masses of people is bound to meet defeat. It seems that just as the people selected the method of choosing the leader in 1987, from now on the person whom the people need will become the leader.

#### \* 10,000 Christians in North Korea

902C0265 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
17 Jul 90 p 12

#### [Text] Interview With Minister Ko Ki-chun

Minister Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of the Korean Christian League in North Korea, disclosed that currently there are about 10,000 Christians in North Korea; there are two Christian churches in Pyongyang, Pongsu Church and Changchung Catholic Church; and Chilgol Church is under construction and is expected to be finished in September.

Minister Ko said that the reason he accepted the invitation but did not come to the World Christian Congress held in Seoul last February is that a war could have broken out anytime because of the joint South Korean and U.S. military exercise, Team Spirit.

Minister Ko responded to questions on the current situation of North Korean Christianity at the joint press conference held after the closing of the "Tokyo Christian Conference on the Peaceful Reunification of Our Fatherland and Missionary Work" on 13 July in Tokyo. He also disclosed that North Korea founded a seminary in 1972, which currently has nine students, including two women, who are studying theology to become ministers. There are about 30 ministers in North Korea.

While making the audience laugh with his outstanding speech and humor at the press conference, which many South Korean journalists attended, Minister Ko clearly and frankly explained the overall situation of North Korean Christianity, even though he also made political responses.

[Question] What did the North Korean churches propose at this conference?

[Ko] We proposed holding a pan-national congress at Panmunjom on 15 August. I said in the keynote address that it would be good to hold mass that day with a prayer prepared jointly by the South and North Korean churches. I hope many of you participate.

[Question] In a joint announcement made after the conference, active exchanges between the churches in the

South and the North through visits to Seoul and Pyongyang were suggested. What is the detailed plan?"

[Ko] Since the agenda was agreed upon unanimously, the plan will be decided after discussions with the North Korean Christian League members when I go back to Pyongyang. It is not a matter that the five of us, who have attended the conference, can decide.

[Question] Please explain the current status of the North Korean churches in detail.

[Ko] The status of the North Korean churches is well known. Similar questions were asked at the Glion conference in Switzerland in September 1986. Therefore, I thought the whole world was aware of the North Korean church situation. You may be the only one who is not aware of it.

Although there were about 120,000 Christians and 1,400 churches in North Korea right after the Korean liberation, the number has been reduced to about 10,000 currently, because some of them went down to South Korea and many gave up their Christianity. It is also true that Christians suffered a lot during the Korean war. Even the churches in the countryside were bombed. The population of Pyongyang at that time was over 400,000; and since hundreds of thousands of bombs were dropped, almost everyone got a bomb. You can imagine how many Christians were killed. Many anti-communist Christians moved to the South during the January 4 retreat [during the Korean war in 1951]; and many churches were bombed; and therefore only home churches survived.

[Question] What is the current status?

[Ko] In the past, 10 or 20 Christians as a group gathered for home masses, but, since the number of Christians has increased, Pongsu Church was built in Pyongyang in 1988 through God's blessings. The church can accommodate about 300 church members. In addition, the new Chilgol Church is under construction by a substantial donation from foreign Christians.

Although the construction may not be perfect because of its tight schedule, we are trying to build as best we can using good materials. It will open soon.

During 1983 and 1984 we printed about 10,000 copies of the North Korean version of the Bible and Hymns, mainly based on South Korean versions, and distributed them to the North Korean Christians. We plan to print an additional 10,000 copies soon.

The number of ministers is very small. There are about 30 ministers in North Korea. In the countryside where there are no ministers, presbyters or preachers offer mass. Regular Christians offer it when there are no presbyters or preachers.

Although we do missionary work, the new generations are so deeply indoctrinated in the chuche ideology that it is difficult to convert them into Christians. Since it was



felt urgent that ministers should be trained to continue the missionary work, a seminary was established in 1972. The number of students is very small. The seminary can accommodate about 10 students and we currently have nine. They are all in their second year and among them are two women. After they graduate next year to become ministers, we plan to accept new students.

[Question] Why did you not participate in the World Christian Congress, which was held in Seoul last year even though you accepted the invitation?

[Ko] I got the invitation from the South Korean National Christian Conference in late February of last year to participate in the World Christian Congress. I was grateful for the invitation.

The reason I could not attend the congress was the Team Spirit military exercise. Since it was a large-scale military exercise which involved 200,000 troops and all kinds of new weapons, I was so uncomfortable that I could not participate in the congress. Although it was called an exercise, the situation was such that the 200,000 troops could have attacked the North anytime. During the exercise, North Korea was on alert status. I notified the South that I could not attend the congress under such serious circumstances even though I was grateful for the invitation.

[Question] Your reason is very political. Are there other reasons why you did not come to the congress?

[Ko] It was a matter of life and death. What other reasons can there be?



**Burma****Thai Psychological Warfare Group Departs 16 Sep***BK1709083890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] A Thai Psychological College Students [preceeding four words in English] study delegation [Hong Kong AFP in English at 171 GMT on 16 September identifies the Thai group as "a delegation of students from Thailand's Psychological Warfare College"] led by Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut and accompanied by Colonel Tha Tun, deputy director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence, left by car for Bago [Pegu] this morning and was welcomed at Shwe Wa Tun Hotel, Bago, by Major General Aye Thaung, commander of the southern military command, and military officials.

The delegation went with Major General Aye Thaung to Shwemawdaw Pagoda and was welcomed and taken around by pagoda trustees. They next continued to the Thirihantha Hall where U Kyaw Wai, director of the Archaeological Department of the Ministry of Planning and Finance, explained the excavation works of the old Hanthawaddy city and palace. Major General (Thanin Sutchittharon) spoke words of thanks on behalf of the delegation and then went on an excursion tour of the excavation works.

The study delegation continued to Shwethalyaung Pagoda where they were welcomed and shown around by pagoda trustees. They also paid a visit to Badanta Aindasara, chairman of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee and Chief Abbot of the Bago Myoma Monastery, and offered gifts. The delegation attended a luncheon at Shwe Wa Tun Hotel hosted by Major General Aye Thaung, commander of the southern military command, and returned to Yangon [Rangoon] at 1430.

The study delegation left Yangon at 1515 by special aircraft and was seen off at the airport by Major General Khin Nyunt, director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon military command and senior military officers; U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and departmental officials; Thai ambassador Mr. Suraphong Posayanon; and military attaches.

**'Activists' Condemn Junta for 'Repression'***BK1909052490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 90 p 6*

[Text] Activists yesterday issued a statement condemning the Burmese junta for its continued repression. The statement marks the second anniversary of the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in Burma.

It claims that since September 18, 1988, when several thousand people were allegedly killed when the military

junta of Gen [gEneral] Saw Maung crushed the pro-democracy movement, repression has continued with people being executed, tortured, arrested and mistreated by the regime.

The International Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (IACDB), the University Student Unions in Thailand, the Asia-Pacific Students Association, Solidarity Asia, as well as the Coordinating Group for Religion in Society, called on the international community to exert pressure against the regime, demanding "peace, social justice and democracy in Burma."

The statement demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all political detainees as well as those already sentenced for political reasons, such as Aung San Suu Kyi, Tin U, U Nu, and Min Ko Naing. It also urged the military regime to call to office immediately the elected Constitutional Assembly and step down from power. The Constitutional Assembly would then form an interim government to look after national administration until a new constitution is drafted and adopted to ensure a democratic, peaceful and smooth process of power transfer.

The statement urged the international community to impose a boycott and economic sanctions against the military regime until power has been returned to the people. It also called on Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's Government to express a strong stand on the issue and cease all cooperation and support, both politically and economically, to the Saw Maung regime.

Meanwhile, the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Burma (CRDB) said in a statement that the ruling SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] has no right to impose a timetable of any kind for the handover of power. It called on the regime to give up power to the elected national assembly immediately.

The CRDB's statement, signed by general secretary Ye Kyaw Thu, also urged the Tatmadaw (Burma Army) to look to Thailand as an example. Once considered "weak sister," Thailand has surpassed Burma in leaps and bounds. Of the comparative wealth apparent in Thailand, much is derived from the military contribution to the economy, it said. The Thai military wisely assisted civilian sectors to thrive alongside them because this protected their position in society rather than threatened it.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore****Malaysia****Requests for Oil Strain Production Capacity***BK1809093990 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0812 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[By Siti Hawa Othman]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Despite increasing national crude oil output to its current maximum of 650,000 barrels per day (bpd), Malaysia national oil company, Petronas will be fully



stretched in trying to meet requests for oil from countries whose supplies have been hit by the Gulf crisis. This is because the supplies sought by these countries will exceed the additional output which the national oil corporation will be able to pump, at least for the time being, informed sources here told BERNAMA.

As the requests poured in, Petronas was authorised to raise output from the pre-crisis level of 595,000 bpd to 605,000 bpd and then to 615,000 bpd and finally to 650,000 bpd for a total increase of 55,000 bpd.

Requests have been received so far from Pakistan, Bangladesh and South Korea for a total of 70,000 bpd. Thailand has also made a request for extra supplies although no amount has been mentioned and the Philippines has made a one-off request.

The sources said Pakistan, Bangladesh and South Korea were still waiting to hear from Petronas as to how much oil they could expect to buy. Negotiations were underway and it was up to Petronas to decide how much of the requests it could satisfy, they added.

Pakistan, which had never previously imported Malaysian crude, had requested 20,000 bpd for a one year period with deliveries to begin next month and the details were being worked out on a government-to-government basis.

The sources added that Bangladesh, had also requested for one million tonnes of crude for a one-year period, equivalent to about 20,000 bpd. Bangladesh, which had also never previously bought Malaysian crude oil, was expected to look into the possibility of doing so on a long-term basis as it viewed the situation in the Gulf as unpredictable and felt that Malaysia was one country it could turn to for help, the sources said.

The South Korean request for an extra 30,000 bpd was raised during the visit of Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed to that country last week. However, the sources said, the request was made even before the Gulf crisis erupted. South Korea, which imports a million bpd, already buys 80,000 bpd from Malaysia. The extra oil sought was part of the long-term expansion plans of South Korea's Yu-kong refinery limited which refines the Malaysian crude, they added.

The sources said negotiations were continuing between Yu-kong and Petronas on the additional supplies.

They added that the Philippines' one-off request for a shipment of about half a million barrels had already been met with a consignment of 450,000 barrels sent to that country earlier this month.

They said the Thai request was vague as no mention of the volume or period of supply had been indicated. The Thai Embassy here said it had also not received any

instructions from Bangkok regarding the request. However, it is believed that the request was made by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand which has dealings with Petronas. Thailand currently imports 1.2 million tonnes of crude oil a year, equivalent to 24,000 bpd, from Malaysia.

#### **Abu Hassan on G-15 Secretariat, SNC Meeting**

*BK2009113390 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0827 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 20 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Government has approved an allocation of 200,000 U.S. dollars to finance the interim secretariat of the Group of 15 (G-15). Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Thursday the Cabinet at its weekly meeting Wednesday approved the contribution for the secretariat currently based in Geneva.

Malaysia is one of the three members of the steering committee of the G-15 set up during the first summit here in June of the group of developing countries to determine the direction of the grouping. The other two members are Venezuela and Senegal.

Abu Hassan hoped the other two members in the committee would be able to contribute the same amount, adding that the committee would approach other member countries to finance the secretariat. "We will determine the staffing of the secretariat, its function, financial implications and the work schedule when we meet in New York on Oct 3," he told a press conference before leaving for New York tonight to attend a series of meetings including the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) which started on Tuesday.

At the assembly, he said Malaysia would be raising issues pertaining to drugs, Cambodia and the international economic scene during the UNGA. He said the current UNGA was being held in an atmosphere of changes taking place around the globe like the end of the cold war and changes in Eastern Europe where Malaysia felt the countries should be looking into ways to use their resources to help each other to promote the socio-economic standard of the people.

On the question of Cambodia, Abu Hassan, referring to the collapse of the first meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) in Bangkok Wednesday, said the responsibility now rested upon its members to discuss among themselves their participation in the U.N. "We appeal to the SNC members to meet again and agree quickly as this is the best time for them to do so and decide on a Cambodian delegation to the U.N," he added.

The talks among the four Cambodian factions collapsed yesterday with disagreement over the chairman of the SNC and was adjourned indefinitely.



**Army Chief Says No Need To Inspect Bases**

*BK1709110590 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Sep 90 p 2*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—A proposal for Malaysia and Singapore to open their military bases for mutual inspection would be "a step backwards for ASEAN" and for bilateral relations between the two countries, the Malaysian Armed Forces [MAF] has said.

Malaysia's Chief of Defence Forces, Gen. [General] Tan Sri Hashim Mohamed Ali, was quoted by BERNAMA yesterday as saying that Malaysian installations could be open for inspection, but the Malaysian Armed Forces did not need to visit Singapore bases. Gen. Hashim, who was interviewed in conjunction with the Malaysian Armed Forces Day which falls today, was responding to a question on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's recent suggestion that both countries open their military facilities for mutual inspections. Mr. Lee had said that such mutual inspections would reduce suspicion about each other's military intentions.

"I do not consider it proper for me to comment on a statement made by a prime minister of a neighbouring country but I feel the idea of mutual inspection of military bases between Malaysia and Singapore is a step backwards for ASEAN, let alone relationship between Malaysia and Singapore if this inspection is implemented or carried out. However, they are free to 'inspect' our bases. We do not need to visit their bases," Gen. Hashim said.

BERNAMA, in its special report on the MAF, said the armed forces had been in the public eye for the past few years, mostly due to unfortunate incidents or accidents involving the RMAF [Royal Malaysian Air Force] and recent reports of alleged intrusions by foreign military aircraft.

On the latter, Gen. Hashim said the public might misconstrue that the armed forces were not aware "or we don't have the capability to detect such intrusions". "Don't worry, we have the capability for the surveillance of our airspace. We do not even want to say openly whose or which aircraft that our F5-E fighters went up to intercept."

In addition, he said, there had been regular interceptions of foreign civilian aircraft which had entered Malaysian airspace without the permission of the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA).

According to him, military aircraft of friendly nations which had been given clearance to enter Malaysian airspace were also monitored. "It must be remembered that surveillance not only depends on radars, but also on other aspects, as surveillance in the broader sense covers airspace and territorial waters and borders," Gen. Hashim said.

**Abu Hassan Views Zimbabwean Official's Visit**

*BK1709112490 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0813 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The high-level group, formed during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) here last year to appraise the future and structure of the Commonwealth, is expected to hold its first meeting in London early next year. Foreign Minister Abu Hassan said Monday that Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, who is heading the 10-member group, would decide when to hold the meeting after consulting the other leaders involved.

Senior officials of member countries have met twice so far and they were expected to meet again here soon for discussions, he told reporters after meeting the permanent secretary for regional international cooperation in the office of the Zimbabwean President, Dr. Mashin-gaidze, here.

The group comprising Australia, Bahamas, Britain, Canada, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Singapore, Zambia and Malaysia, would also identify other possible roles the grouping might need to play.

Abu Hassan also said Dr. Mashin-gaidze's visit here was to exchange ideas and information on arrangements to hold the next CHOGM in Harare next year. "It is a tradition for the next host to hold discussions with the previous host to monitor the implementation of the resolutions adopted since the last CHOGM," he added.

Abu Hassan said Malaysia would assign two foreign ministry officials to Zimbabwe to ensure that the Harare summit would be as successful as the Kuala Lumpur CHOGM.

This is the first series of visits by Zimbabwean officials to Malaysia for talks with their Malaysian counterparts before the holding of the next CHOGM.

**Mahathir Praises 'Liberal Policy' on Cultures**

*BK1709094790 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir says the government's liberal policy of allowing the various communities to practise their culture and use their mother tongue cannot be matched by many other countries. Even in Western countries which claimed to be liberal, there is no place for other cultures and languages to speak their own. He points out that it is because of this that the younger generation of Malaysians who have migrated to Australia for example, have lost their identity owing to their use of the local language and their practice of the local culture.

The prime minister said this when opening the general meeting of the Federation of Malaysian Hokkien Association in Kuala Lumpur today Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir



said Malaysia does not practice the policies of certain countries which throw out communities' ways of life, [passage indistinct].

The liberal attitude of the Malaysian Government is to ensure continuous peace in the country where prosperity is the key to national development. He added that the outcome of this policy is the growing economy and implementing [words indistinct] to Malaysia's success in areas where other countries have failed. The prime minister said that the people must maintain the prevailing peaceful atmosphere whereby they did not dare move about from one place to another. Such a tranquil atmosphere is difficult to come from other cosmopolitan countries which have to deal with civil wars or communal riots. The long crisis of ethnic violence have kept these countries in their darkest state.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir urged all communities to understand government's policy, which he said, encouraging country's economic growth, at the same time ensures that no one community is neglected in the distribution of wealth. There is no other country that adopted peaceful business, fair economic distribution, and having no restriction to its loans. The prime minister reminded all communities to continue to exercise tolerance and to be considerate to one another to maintain prosperity.

#### **Paper Hails Decision To Suspend Toll Collection**

BK1709130390 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES  
in English 14 Sep 90 p 12

[Editorial: "Free Travel... For The Moment"]

[Text] The suspension of the collection of toll at Jalan Cheras [Cheras Road] pending a review reflects the Government's willingness to respond to the concerns and needs of the people. It also demonstrates that dialogue and discussion are more effective vehicles of change than violent expressions of disaffection and dissent.

In announcing the suspension, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghafar Baba underlined the point that the Cabinet's decision was not prompted by public protests. Instead, it was an acknowledgement of the many appeals made by residents of Cheras and concerned parties, and a willingness to explore ways of lightening their financial burden.

There may be those who will choose to believe that it was the riotous confrontation at the tollbooths in Cheras that compelled the authorities to re-think their position. This is a potentially grievous error. What this country does not need is for people to take to the streets, to defy authority, everytime they are unhappy about something. Who will be standing still and listening when people are shouting and throwing stones?

It is not as if there are no available avenues to approach the relevant authorities to present grievances and to make a case. It is not as if the Government is indifferent

to the problems of people. But in controversial issues, the Government has to weigh the interests of all concerned parties and has to consider long-term costs. It cannot, it must not be easily swayed by emotions and events.

In the case of the collection of toll in Cheras, people have been passionately and short-sightedly focused on their own personal costs without considering the problems of the company which holds the concession on the toll project, but the Government must take note of legal and financial complexities. Millions have been spent on the project. Millions are owed to banks. Financial and legal commitments cannot be written off just because people want a change.

What is worrying is mob rule and the attendant breakdown in civil discourse. What is doubly worrying is that there are people willing to whip up emotions without a thought for wider-ranging consequences. An issue over an additional imposition on the wallet spawned whispers about a racial confrontation. There was no basis for such racial paranoia, but rumours and whispers do not need facts. They act on people's fears and uncertainties, and with wide enough circulation has the danger of becoming a self-generating reality. It is difficult enough building more bridges between the various communities in the country. We do not need people creating incidents that will reinforce prejudices and create enmity.

Assuming the Government is able to persuade banks to re-write the terms of their loans, there could be a reduction in the amount of the toll. There have been suggestions that the toll be reduced by half to 50 cents. This may still add up to quite a bit, particularly for those who have to use Jalan Cheras many times a day. There is merit in the idea of issuing season passes for residents of Cheras. Consideration could also be given to frequent commercial users of the road, such as buses and minibuses.

Let's put things in perspective. The collection of toll in Cheras may have obvious populist appeal, but in the context of larger and more vital issues such as racial harmony, religion, education and the economy, the issue of a toll on motorists should not be allowed to escalate into defiance of law and order.

Opposition politicians may see it as a convenient issue to embarrass the Government, to force it into taking a firm stance that will rebound on it at the next general election, but it is a cynical and contemptible attitude to egg people on to chance injury or arrest in the streets. The Government's suspension of the toll and its willingness to negotiate and to investigate all possible solutions show who really has the interests of the people in mind.



## Singapore

### Joint Air Exercise Held With Indonesia 17 Sep

*BK1709151590 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] The Indonesia and Singapore Air Forces conducted a joint air exercise today at a site in Sumatera. Four Skyhawk planes from each country took part in exercise "Elang Indopura" to flush out enemies hiding at the Siabu area [word indistinct] near Pekanbaru. Air to ground maneuvers were carried to demonstrate the coordination of the combined squadrons. The week-long exercise ends tomorrow.

## Cambodia

### VOK Welcomes U.S. Statement on SRV Sanctions

*BK2009093990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 90*

["Political commentary": "It Is Most Dangerous To Let Vietnam Avoid Responsibility on the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The United States recently announced the world should continue to impose economic sanctions against Vietnam for another year. This measure shows that in the eyes of the international community, Vietnam is still responsible for the act of aggression on Cambodia. VOK welcomes this decision.

This is evidence showing that although the United States has opened direct talks with Vietnam, before the latter shows a genuine softening of attitude, the United States thinks Vietnam should be still firmly pressured. It is strategically necessary to oppose Vietnam's strategy in this final stage, which is vital for Cambodia.

At the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Bangkok, which started last week, the Hun Sen group of the State of Cambodia, set up by Vietnam, attempted to use the SNC as a cover to sit in the United Nations, and through this, try to legitimize the illegal State of Cambodia. This is the view of a number of foreign observers who have closely followed the Cambodian problem.

The attempt to legitimize the communist Heng Samrin regime is the most important goal Vietnam has been trying to achieve. Therefore, if the Hun Sen group tries to use the SNC cover to achieve what Vietnam wants, for whatever reason, it is serving Vietnam's policy in Cambodia. This shows that Vietnam still has tricks up its sleeve and that the Hun Sen group is not independent and still remains under Vietnam's control. The Voice of the Khmer has no intention of looking down on the Hun Sen group, which is also Cambodian. We believe that to solve the Cambodian problem peacefully, Cambodians

from all parties should solve the problem among themselves, working toward national reconciliation. However, we should not forget the main point of the Cambodian problem, namely that Hun Sen represents a regime that represents Vietnam's policy of aggression in Cambodia; it is a regime that can lead to Cambodia's disappearing from the world map.

Cambodia's struggle for the past more than 10 years has been to end Vietnam's aggression and expansionism implemented through the communist regime of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen. Therefore, as long as the Hun Sen group does not soften its stance in accordance with reason on solving the Cambodian problem, Vietnam should be pressured, because Vietnam is at the root of the Hun Sen group.

Continued U.S. pressure is the most correct measure. Vietnam certainly cannot endure pressure from every direction. In the end, Vietnam will be compelled to abandon Cambodia in exchange for international assistance to resuscitate Vietnam's dying economy. Pressure on Vietnam is designed to force Vietnam to untie the Hun Sen group and let it be independent in order to find a just solution to the Cambodian problem. Letting Vietnam get away from this responsibility is most dangerous for Cambodia and the Cambodian people, the victims; it also seriously affects the security and stability of this region.

### Resistance Leaders View SNC Meeting, UN Seat

*BK2009093390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] The meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC], which lasted for three days, was adjourned indefinitely; no agreement was reached on any points.

His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and member of the SNC, said the stance of the resistance movement is in accordance with the Jakarta agreement and that the Cambodian resistance movement has made all possible concessions to the Phnom Penh regime by accepting the establishment of the SNC according to a six-plus-six formula. His Excellency Son Sann said the Phnom Penh regime did not abide by the Jakarta agreement which states that if SNC members need it, they can elect a chairman for the SNC, in which case the chairman would be the 13th member of the SNC.

During a news conference, Khieu Samphan circulated the message addressed last Tuesday to the United Nations which says that the Cambodian resistance movement has appealed for the provisional vacancy of Cambodia's UN seat pending the election of the chairman of the SNC. The Cambodian national government has occupied the Cambodian seat in the United Nations since 1985. Hun Sen yesterday addressed a message to the United Nations again specifying that the Cambodian seat in the United Nations belongs to the Cambodian SNC.



**Draft Press Communique Issued on SNC Meeting**

*BK2009012690 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 90*

["Draft Press Communique Proposed by the Three Parties of the Cambodian National Resistance Forces"]

[Text] 1. Abiding by the 10 September 1990 Jakarta joint statement, the 12 members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] met at the Cambodian Embassy in Bangkok on 17 and 18 September 1990 to elect the chairman of the SNC and discuss the composition of the Cambodian delegation attending the UN General Assembly's 45th session.

2. The 12 members of the SNC unanimously proposed that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk be the chairman of the SNC. They are waiting for the earliest possible meeting of the SNC under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's chairmanship.

3. The 12 members appeal for the convening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia as soon as possible.

4. All of them would like to express profound and eternal gratitude to the Thai people, the Royal Thai Government, and in particular to His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan, for the sincere compassion and kindness to the Cambodian people, the generous stay, and for organizing the meeting of the 12 members of the SNC.

Bangkok, 18 September 1990

**DK Press Communique Issued on SNC Session**

*BK2009005890 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 90*

["Press Communique of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] 1. The Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], along with the entire Cambodian (?resistance) side, would like to express again profound gratitude to the Thai people and royal government for the compassion, kindness, and noble assistance and support for the Cambodian people in the past 12 years. The Cambodian people will always remember all this kindness. We express warm admiration and thanks to His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan for providing our delegation a generous stay.

2. We greatly regret that the meeting of the 12-member Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] did not achieve good results as expected by the people and the international community. Members of the Cambodian SNC from the Cambodian resistance forces, in accordance with the 10 September 1990 Jakarta joint statement, appealed to all Cambodian SNC members to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the Cambodian SNC, because this is in accordance with the document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members. However, the Cambodian SNC members from the Hun Sen delegation rejected our proposal.

3. We have many times stressed that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the only statesman acceptable to the entire Cambodian people and the international community and who can play an important role in national reconciliation, which is a necessary part in the implementation of the document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members.

4. The rejection of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the Cambodian SNC can be interpreted as an attempt to destroy the document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members and the 10 September 1990 Jakarta joint statement, thereby prolonging the war in Cambodia.

5. The draft joint press communique proposed by the three parties of the Cambodian national resistance forces is for national and international opinions to judge.

19 September 1990

**KPNLAF Ready for 'Call for Moderation'**

*BK1909060990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 90 p 6*

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) on Monday issued a statement "to remind people of their existence and of their being a component in the peace settlement to all governments concerned with the Cambodian problem." The KPNLAF, which claims 20,000 combatants, occupies most of Banteay Meanchey province and controls several parts of Cambodia.

"The KPNLAF believes it has a duty to remind of its existence all governments concerned, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the co-chairmen and members of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC). Its combatants wish to remind them they are also a component in the peace settlement and stress the necessity for their participation, particularly in the process of discussion for a relevant administration and implementation of the military provisions," the statement said.

The KPNLAF also reaffirmed "it is ready to respond positively to the call for moderation (self-restraint) by the five permanent members of UNSC, as well as to carry out all decisions taken by the United Nations' Transitional Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC) and transmitted to its commander-in-chief Gen [General] Sak Sutsakhan."

**Deputy Defense Minister Meets Foreign Reporters**

*BK1909130390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] On the morning of 17 September at 13 October Guest House, Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister, granted an interview to international reporters, including newsmen from the United States,



United Kingdom, and Australia, and the ABC television network on the actuality of the Cambodian problem.

At the gathering, the deputy defense minister spoke of the Cambodian people's confidence in the State of Cambodia's Government which has controlled the country over the past 11 years. In particular, he spoke of our Armed Forces' firm and complete mastery in assuming the task of defending the motherland successfully. He emphasized that as a matter of fact, recently, especially in the wake of the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the three Cambodian groups had planned to launch large-scale operations in a bid to overthrow our Cambodian State's Government, but their attempts had been thwarted one after the other. To date, despite the agreement on a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the genocidal gangs, all the same, secretly employ maneuvers and tricks for the purpose of further waging the civil war against the nation and motherland.

#### **Heng Samrin Receives New Soviet Ambassador**

*BK1709093190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] On the morning of 15 September at the former royal palace, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, granted an audience to Comrade Yuriy Myakotnykh, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, who came to present his credentials to him.

At the meeting, Comrade Heng Samrin warmly welcomed Comrade Yuriy Myakotnykh and expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for their constant support to the correct and just struggle conducted by the Cambodian people.

On the progress of the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, Comrade Heng Samrin said this was the fruit of the efforts displayed by the Cambodian people and all friendly countries throughout the world, including the Soviet Union. He pledged to provide all kinds of facilities to enabling the new Soviet ambassador to successfully carry out his mission in Cambodia.

For his part, Comrade Yuriy Myakotnykh conveyed greetings from Comrade Gorbachev to Comrade Heng Samrin, and committed himself to using all his physical and moral strengths to bring his task in Cambodia to success, contributing to further consolidating and developing the relations of solidarity and friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples. He also promised to do his utmost to help Cambodia achieve a political solution to the Cambodian problem in keeping with the aspiration and interests of the Cambodian people.

#### **Hun Sen Receives Romanian Envoy From Hanoi**

*BK1709062990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] On the morning of 16 September at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, granted an audience to Dumitru Gheorghe, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hanoi who is on his first visit to the State of Cambodia.

On that occasion, Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Hun Sen warmly welcomed Dumitru Gheorghe's visit to the State of Cambodia. Comrade Hun Sen also informed the guest of the all-around development in the State of Cambodia, particularly in the military and security fields following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, and the outcome of the Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia.

In his reply, Dumitru Gheorghe expressed profound thanks to the party and Government of the State of Cambodia for providing facilities for him to fulfill his diplomatic mission successfully. He also pledged to strive to more firmly strengthen and expand the ties of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Romania and Cambodia.

#### **Leaders Receive Thanks From SRV Counterparts**

*BK1809145990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the front National Council; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the State Council; Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

The message reads: On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV as well as the entire Vietnamese people, we would like to convey to all of you, and through you, to the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, and the brotherly Cambodian people our most sincere thanks for your affectionate sentiment and best wishes on the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the SRV.

May the brotherly Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin further achieve new, still greater successes in the struggle



for the cause of safeguarding Cambodia's peace, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. May the traditional bilateral relations of friendship and solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos strengthen and develop with each passing day. May all of you have the best of health and record even greater achievements in the implementation of your noble tasks.

In the meantime, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, sent a message to his Cambodian counterpart Comrade Hun Sen. In the message, the Vietnamese foreign minister said: I firmly believe the traditional militant relations of friendship and solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries will further constantly strengthen and expand. May you and the leaders, cadres, and staff of the State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry enjoy more successes in the implementation of your supreme tasks.

#### **National Bank Sets New Currency Exchange Rates**

*BK1509114490 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0433 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 15—The national bank of Cambodia announced in a communique another devaluation of the 'riel' (Cambodian currency), the third such move so far this year. The new exchange rate is fixed at 510 riels to the U.S. dollar, instead of 460 riels as in August and 360 in May this year, and 218 riels in November 1989.

Below are the new exchange rates for other currencies:

- 927 riels to the pound sterling;
- 91.07 riels to the French franc;
- 340 riels to the Swiss franc;
- 318.75 riels to the Deutsche mark;
- 65.38 riels to the Hong Kong dollar;
- 425 riels to the Canadian dollar;
- 401 riels to the Australian dollar;
- 340 riels to 100 Japanese yen;
- 268.42 riels to the Singapore dollar; and
- 19.61 riels to the Thai baht.

#### **Bou Thang Opens Course on Party Political Work**

*BK1609101190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] A ceremony to open a course on the party political work for cadres, who are party secretaries and deputy secretaries in various armed divisions, was recently held at the Army's party school.

Present in the presidium were Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF), as well as several leading cadres of other CPAF departments and units.

On the occasion, Comrade Major Dam Dararit, director of the army party school, expressed his great pleasure with cadres attending the course to learn, through a number of new documents, Marxism-Leninism: The course of history and the tradition of party political work. This is to explore the undertaking of leadership work—in particular by outstanding leading cadres of armed units that successfully fought the enemy to firmly defend the vanguard posts on the Cambodian motherland's battlefield in the 1990 dry and rainy seasons—with a view to making an adjustment in order to further improve the quality of leadership. The course is clear evidence of the effort to gradually improve the quality of our Armed Forces battling the enemies, and as a result, some comrades and units have been nominated and commended as excellent cadres and forces by the party, the state, and the Defense Ministry.

The ceremony was highly honored by the presence of Comrade General Bou Thang, who urged all the participants to concentrate their attention on the significance of the course given by the instructors to achieve satisfactory success at the completion of the study. Afterward, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Chan Sokhom, on behalf of the trainees, undertook a pledge to exert their full efforts to grasp the significance of the course to gain a good result at the end.

#### **'Enemy Troops' Driven Out of Chikreng 4 Aug**

*BK1809070790 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0446 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 18—The Armed Forces of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, in close cooperation with those of Military Zone 4, repulsed a large-scale attack launched on their positions in Chikreng District on August 4 by about 2,000 men of five under-strength divisions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

According to Major Ream So, deputy commander of the provincial Armed Forces, his units then tracked down the enemy troops and drove them out of all strategic points in the district.

During the two weeks to Sept. 3, the government forces there engaged the enemy troops in several actions, annihilating 73 of them, wounding 51, capturing two, and seizing seven fire-arms and a quantity of other war means.

Chikreng District is about 60 km east of the provincial town of Siem Reap.

#### **Phnom Penh Reports Chikreng Battle Activities**

*BK1609104390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] During the third and fourth weeks of August, the three reactionary Cambodian groups launched large-scale operations against a number of our positions.



Confronting the enemy attacks, Armed Forces in various provinces and districts, shoulder to shoulder with regular forces from the 4th Military Region, conducted counter-attacks, on a timely basis and by using joint forces and concerted actions, against the enemies' main purpose of retaking the township of Chikreng District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province].

To date, our Armed Forces are still firmly defending the district base. We chased the enemies away, expanded our areas of conquest, and inflicted heavy setbacks on them. The enemies left a great many corpses of their comrades on the battlefields. As a result, between 19 August and 3 September, our Armed Forces killed 73, wounded 51, and captured two enemy soldiers, and we seized seven assorted guns and some war materiel.

With a view toward encouraging our combatants and promoting the implementation of the military and security tasks, in particular the task of more firmly defending villages, communes, and districts, Comrade Neou Sam, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, and commander of the province's Armed Forces, recently visited and handed over donations to cadres and combatants of the units fighting the enemies in Chikreng District to effectively defend the motherland.

#### **Phnom Penh Notes Banteay Meanchey 'Successes'**

*BK1709045590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] From 15 August to 4 September, the Armed Forces in Banteay Meanchey Province launched operations, in cooperation with various units in the 4th Military Region, the 179th Division, and the Armed Forces of other provinces on defense mission along the northwestern border, in order to frustrate enemy plans and intercept the three enemy groups which have carried on their military and espionage activities and continued to loot people's property and cattle in various localities throughout the province. As a result, our Armed Forces killed 27 enemy soldiers, including a deputy regiment commander of the Son Sann group, wounded 67 others, seized four weapons, and destroyed a quantity of war materiel.

In the same period, the security forces of Banteay Meanchey Province captured 12 enemy elements who were agents and spies of the Son Sann group and unearthed nine weapons hidden by the enemies.

These successes attest to the combined strength of the Armed Forces, both on defense mission on the battlefield and in the rear area of this northeastern border province, in their efforts to ensure security, social order, and livelihood of the people.

Between 15 July and 15 August, the provincial Armed Forces launched activities against the enemies. They put out of action 130 enemy soldiers, including 106 killed and 24 wounded, and seized 11 assorted weapons and a

large quantity of war materiel. The provincial security forces also arrested 12 enemy agents and unearthed five weapons.

At present, our Armed Forces have enhanced their readiness to fight against all sabotage activities of the three enemy groups in order to defend our motherland and people's lives.

#### **Military Situation in Week Ending 8 Sep Noted**

*BK1709141690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] During the 2-8 September week, the three reactionary Cambodian groups continued to fire hundreds of artillery shells on some remote border areas in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

However, in the same period, our Armed Forces launched search-and-destroy operations and ambushes against the enemies, scoring remarkable successes. In fact, we mounted 23 operations against the enemies, putting out of action 300 enemy soldiers, including 177 killed on the battlefields, 20 captured, and 103 who were forced to surrender. We seized 96 assorted guns, 123 artillery shells, and a significant quantity of war materiel.

#### **Nationwide Rice Cultivation by 8 Sep Reported**

*BK1609100190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture, by 8 September, over 874,000 hectares of land had been plowed and more than 94,000 hectares sowed and over 463,700 hectares planted with monsoon rice throughout the country. This represents 24 per cent of the planned target. This year's rice cultivation has increased over 27,100 hectares compared to the same period last year. Along with this, over 73,600 hectares had been planted with subsidiary crops and more than 29,400 hectares with industrial crops. The figures represent a decrease of over 5,000 hectares compared to the same period last year. This was due to the excessive rainfall at the beginning of the rice planting season.

#### **Leading Areas Cited**

*BK1909054790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] According to a report of the Agriculture Ministry's Economics Department, by mid-September, over 700,000 hectares of rice had been planted nationwide. This represents nearly 39 percent of the plan. This year's rainy-season rice production throughout the country has increased by over 69,000 hectares compared to the same period last year.

Taking the lead in the production drive are Stung Treng, Kompong Chhnang, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Thom.



## Indonesia

### Energy Minister Says Oil Prices 'Critical'

BK1909131790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT  
19 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 19 (AFP)—Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said Wednesday that world oil prices have reached a critical mark, and called for a commitment from industrial nations to release their stocks. "There is a range which we see as safe, that is prices between 21 and 26 dollars (a barrel). Above that it is the yellow light, 31-32 dollars is already a red light," Mr. Ginanjar said.

Oil prices this week reached above 33 dollars a barrel, the highest level since 1982, in the wake of Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Speaking after accompanying visiting British Secretary of State for Energy John Wakeham to see President Suharto, Mr. Ginanjar also said that "it appears that prices would not go down again even though every kind of statements have been issued."

He called on industrialized countries to help pressure prices down by issuing a statement saying that they intended to soon release their crude stock. "If there is even only a statement from industrial countries that they were preparing to release their stocks, prices will go down," Mr. Ginanjar said.

Mr. Wakeham said that he believed current high prices were not because of oil supply shortages but only because of "worry factors" related to the gulf situation. "The most important step to take is how to bring back calm to the situation," he said.

The secretary of state said that his three-day visit to Indonesia which started Tuesday was aimed primarily at exploring ways to promote cooperation between British and Indonesian companies in the energy sector.

### Wider National Role for Ethnic Chinese Urged

BK2009115590 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST  
in English 14 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Ethnic Chinese should be given more elbow room to develop their careers in the military and academics, says an army general. Lt. Gen. (ret) [Lieutenant General, retired] Sutopo Yuwono [former head of the State Intelligence Coordinating Board] said the process of assimilation of ethnic Chinese could be accelerated by opening military draft for them. Indonesians of Chinese origin have for long faced obstacles in entering the two fields.

Ethnic Chinese still cannot enroll freely in state-run universities. However, officially there is no ruling banning their entry. Students of Chinese origin usually go to privately-owned higher learning institutions, mainly in Jakarta. But, Gen. Sutopo said this situation needed to

be improved so that ethnic Chinese could enter state-run universities and those in the armed forces could be promoted to higher ranks.

He made the remarks at a seminar in Jakarta yesterday. The seminar was opened by Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo.

Sudomo said in his opening remark yesterday's seminar should be the last of its kind because hundreds of seminars had been previously held on the issue of assimilation of ethnic Chinese, but not much progress had been made in real terms. Sudomo said what was needed was the ideas aired at previous seminars should be turned into reality and not more seminars on the same issue.

Abdulrahman Wahid, chairman of the Nahdlatul Ulama Moslem organization, told yesterday's audience officially all Indonesian citizens had the same rights, but, in practice, that was not the case. Indonesians of Chinese origin faced tremendous political and bureaucratic hurdles in trying to develop a military career or in almost all other non-commercial fields, Wahid remarked.

## Laos

### Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Chinese Delegation

BK1909061590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] At noon today, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received a courtesy call from a visiting Chinese delegation led by (Zhao Zhongyin), chairman of the Xishuangbanna region administration. The delegation began its visit on 12 September and will stay in Laos until 18 September.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit and the Chinese guests discussed relations and cooperation between Laos' Vientiane municipality and China's Xishuangbanna region. He also recalled the long-standing traditional neighborly relations between Laos and China in general and between Laos' border provinces and China's Yunnan Province in particular. Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit expressed conviction that the relations and cooperation between Vientiane municipality and Xishuangbanna region will be more extensively promoted and expanded in the future, enhancing even more profoundly the friendship relations between the two peoples of Laos and China.

Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, accompanied the Xishuangbanna delegation in paying the courtesy call on Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit on this occasion.



**Asia-Pacific Youth Meeting Closes in Vientiane**

*BK1909073390 Vientiane Domestic Service  
in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] After working for two days, the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] successfully closed its (?first) consultative meeting for the Asia-Pacific region in Vientiane on 14 September. The meeting was attended by youth representatives from more than 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

In this historic meeting, the representatives jointly discussed various documents on WFDY organizational policy, working procedures, and the acceptance of new members. They also discussed (?and amended regulations) of the organization. In addition, they exchanged views on the youth festival, worked out the draft resolution of the organization, and discussed other issues.

On this occasion, the youth representatives also called on Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, and Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who hailed the success of the meeting as a favorable for the promotion and expansion of youth work in various movements of the world. Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan and Thongloun Sisoulit also thanked the foreign youth representatives as well as ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific] for their contributions to the success of the consultative meeting on this occasion. They also noted the national economic restoration policy and the comprehensive (?cooperation) of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

On that evening, a banquet was organized at Lan Xang Hotel to celebrate the success of the meeting. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation.

**Clandestine Radio Notes SRV Helicopter Crash**

*BK1609142990 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the  
Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao  
0100 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Summary] "According to a front-line source in the 3d military region, a Vietnamese military helicopter crashed at (Mela) stream in the vicinity of (Phou Viang) mountain of Sepone District, Savannakhet Province on 25 July 1990. Five Vietnamese on board of the aircraft were killed." So far, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese have lost their lives during their collaboration with the Kaysone odious regime to turn Laos into a "colony of Vietnam." Vietnamese troops have been roaming freely in the 3d military region and, with consent from the odious regime, have been oppressing the Lao people.

"The Vietnamese have been shamelessly plundering our mineral resources. The gold mine in Sepone, one of the most valuable assets of our country, is in the hands of the Vietnamese. Nobody dares to say anything."

"Dear compatriots, wake up and see what is happening in Laos. The whole world is now awake. It is not right for us to slumber."

**Student Federation in Prague Issues 'Appeal'**

*BK1609125190 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the  
Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao  
0700 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[15 August "appeal" of the Federation of Lao Students Struggling for Independence and Democracy—read by announcer]

[Text] Prague, 15 August 1990

Beloved compatriots: We, Lao students now studying in Czechoslovakia, deem it necessary that our country undergo political, cultural, and socioeconomic changes like those taking place in East Europe. Laos under a Stalinist regime sees no development in economic, political, cultural, social, and other areas. Lao people have been deprived of their right to self-determination and are subject to increasing oppression and exploitation. Their private properties have been nationalized. Not only the people in the present Lao Government but also the Vietnamese are obstructing development, independence, and democracy in our country. The Vietnamese troops have exploited and plundered our natural resources and taken over our border area from north to south. They have robbed the Lao people and killed innocent people.

In February, the Lao Government in collaboration with the Vietnamese Government sent aircraft to bombard several villages and districts in (?northern) Laos, killing 2,000 innocent Lao people, wounding 3,000, and leaving some 15,000 homeless. At present, there are approximately 70,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos. These Vietnamese troops do not wear uniforms, so it is rather difficult to distinguish them from Lao citizens. They do not want the world to know about their presence in Laos.

Inspired by the struggle for human rights and democracy in East European countries formerly under proletarian dictatorship, we, Lao students in Prague, resolutely oppose the promulgation of the new law to become effective from 2 December 1990. We oppose the law because it empowers the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to monopolize the power in every sphere of work in Laos. We resolutely support the protest staged by the Lao students in Poland. The committee in charge of organizing the protest in Czechoslovakia appeals to all Lao people who are concerned about the fate of our country to support our following demands:

1. Multiparty political system in Laos,
2. Free and democratic election under UN supervision, and
3. Withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Laos, also under UN supervision.

Signed: Federation of Lao Students Struggling for Independence and Democracy. (Kaloun Keovilai)



### **Military Students in Prague Issue Statement**

*BK1609094790 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[17 August statement by Lao students of advanced military affairs issued in Prague, Czechoslovakia—read by announcer]

[Text] We, Lao military students who have joined the student protest here, would like to express our wholehearted support for the protest staged by Lao students and researchers in Prague because the demands of the protesters are compatible with our aspirations.

We, Lao military students, are also the defenders of Lao territory and waters and want Laos to remain independent and the Lao people to maintain national unity. We feel it is inappropriate for the Lao Government to bring foreign troops, especially the Vietnamese volunteer forces, into Laos to defend Lao soil, because the Lao nation already has its own self-defense forces.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces have entered Laos to carry out suppression and intimidation and to use toxic chemicals against the Lao people, killing and maiming a large number of the already small population of Laos. The Vietnamese are desirous of wiping out the Lao race and of gradually swallowing up Laos. The Lao Armed Forces have been set up only to act as a puppet to serve the dictatorial system of the one-party regime. We have never had an opportunity to truly serve our country and people because we have no freedom or democracy. We, Lao military students, like all other Lao people, want Laos to attain independence. We hope the government will take steps to resolve problems in Laos for the sake of genuine tranquillity, independence, and democracy.

[Signed] (Sa-nguan Pasamisai), acting on behalf of protesting Lao students in Prague, Czechoslovakia

### **Radio Discusses SRV 'Plot' To Annex Country**

*BK1809060190 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Article: "How Much Truth Has Been Proven on Vietnamese Troops Swallowing up Laos?"]

[Text] Respected listeners, talking about the Vietnamese troops swallowing up Laos, all Lao citizens, both at home and abroad, have shared the same feeling and are well aware that Laos has now indirectly become a region, province, or colony of Vietnam. Lao people of all ages and both sexes have seen with their own eyes that due to the masterly workmanship of odious Kaysone, Laos has become a slave of Vietnam. Though everyone knows this, nobody dares to say anything about it. Now, implementing their subtle schemes, the Vietnamese soldiers are disguised in Lao military uniforms. These Vietnamese soldiers have traveled all over Lao territory. Worse still, they have set up schools for the invading

Vietnamese to learn how to speak and write the Lao language. Regarding this, our radio has informed you, listeners, on many occasions of the Vietnamese plot to annex Laos. The Vietnamese have carried out this plot in all political, military, economic, cultural, and social fields.

In the political field, the Vietnamese have done everything possible to legalize and justify their plot of annexing Laos. For example, they signed an agreement in July 1977 allowing Vietnamese soldiers to be dispatched to Laos. Each and every resolution of the Lao party has clearly indicated that there is no distinction between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples. Vietnam's dirty schemes of setting up sister provinces and sister districts are aimed at paving the way for the introduction of Vietnamese experts into Laos to direct and interfere in Lao internal affairs in the ranks of the party and government's administrative services at all levels. They would eliminate without delay those who they see as maintaining a patriotic attitude. Examples of those who have been eliminated are Colonel Deuan, Khampheng Boupha, Sithon Kommadam, Faidang Lobaliayao, Souphanouvong, and many others. The implementation of all decisions, instructions, and resolutions of the Lao party and government must be under the guidance and control of the Vietnamese. At the same time, the Vietnamese have carried out deceitful propaganda, unjustly attacking the majority opinion of the Lao people. They have said the Stalinist social system has been going well in Laos, the Lao people have cherished this system very much, the Lao people have not allowed Kaysone to resign from his post, and so forth.

In the military field at present, the Vietnamese have dispatched as many as 70,000 soldiers to Laos. These Vietnamese soldiers have provided support and security for the party and state of Kaysone. In addition, there are some 40,000 Vietnamese personnel of the paramilitary forces stationed in Laos. These personnel are disguised in civilian clothes when they operate in the towns, and they wear military uniforms only when they operate outside of the towns. There are some 400,000 civilian families of the Vietnamese residing throughout Laos.

In the economic field, the Vietnamese have tried every means possible to make the Lao economy dependent on the Vietnamese economy. All natural resources, be they wildlife, land, forests, or waterways, have been put under Vietnamese control. The Vietnamese can get whatever they wish, and the Lao citizens cannot do anything against them.

In the cultural and social fields, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese have been put together to live with the Lao people. The Lao people have been taught to speak and read the Vietnamese language, sing Vietnamese songs, and perpetuate Vietnamese traditions. No one can distinguish Vietnamese from Lao. The institution of marriage has been simplified to create favorable conditions for the Vietnamese to completely annex the whole Lao nation at an early date.



The newsletter of August 1990 of the Armed Forces struggling for democracy in Laos has clearly pointed out the facts about this issue. The newsletter noted the roads in Sepon District in Savannakhet Province—a district bordering Vietnam—have been well built and repaired with assistance from Vietnamese workers to create favorable conditions for the Vietnamese to move their people into Laos. As of now, not less than 200,000 Vietnamese people, excluding military personnel, have settled in Sepon District. Worse still, the Vietnamese have moved the boundary marks not less than 50 km inside Lao territory all along the Lao-Vietnamese borderline.

The odious Kaysone government has been informed of this through reports from its local authorities. However, it has just ignored the situation. Moreover, authorities of the Kaysone government have officially welcomed those Vietnamese who have moved into Laos to resettle in Savannakhet Province. These Vietnamese also have been granted special privileges which no Lao people—owners of the country—have been given. The Vietnamese have been provided with land and other facilities. By arrangement of the local administrations, these Vietnamese have regularly attended seminars with the Lao people. During these seminars, the people have been taught to maintain fraternal solidarity, to love and assist one another, and to consider themselves people of the same nationality. Those Vietnamese who have been selected to resettle in Laos can read and write the Lao language well because they have been educated and trained by the authorities before moving to Laos.

#### **Radio Criticizes 'Repugnant' Stalinist Law**

*BK1909082590 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Text] "According to a report from Songkhon District of Savannakhet Province, the law written by Vietnamese experts, known as the Stalinist criminal law, is being widely enforced. The people are forced to strictly observe this repugnant law. Otherwise, they would face trial and punishment by the so-called people's court. However, a small group of rulers who can hardly read Lao, do not have to comply with the law."

The democratic administrative system is the only system that can provide justice for the people. The system divides administrative power into three parts, namely the administrative, judicial, and legislative branches. These branches operate independently and do not interfere with one another's affairs. The legislative branch consists of upper and lower houses; the people elect their representatives to the two houses. In other words, the power comes from the people. Under the Kaysone regime, the party is the only organization that can decide on all matters. Like Hitler and Stalin, Kaysone Phommavihan is oppressing and killing his own compatriots.

An example of this oppression is this: "(Bounkoet) is in charge of checking on domestic animals in Songkhon

District. If the amount of animals exceeds what is in the record, the extra animals, be it chicken, buffalo, or duck, would be taken away on the grounds so they might be used for feeding the national liberation movement. However, if the amount is less, the owner will be accused of violating the law and providing food for the national liberation movement despite the fact the animals might have died or been sold by the owner months before the survey. The offender is then fined a heavy 5,000 baht for each missing animal. The fine will multiply if more are missing and must be paid in baht, not in kip." Similar cases are happening in many other places.

In addition to the Stalinist criminal law, the Lao people also have to live under the Stalinist Constitution as its first article reads: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a popular democratic state under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party."

### **Philippines**

#### **U.S. Bases To Go If No Treaty by Jan 1991**

*HK2009101790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] President Aquino will order the dismantling of six U.S. military facilities in the country if no agreement is reached by the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases panel by the end of January 1991. This was the position announced by Tourism Under Secretary Rafael Alunan, the spokesman for the RP bases panel. In the event that no agreement is reached, a committee for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases will be formed immediately. The ongoing talks, Alunan said, are expected to last until Friday or Saturday. The panels will adjourn and will schedule another set of talks. Alunan stressed that the government wants to have a home-court advantage in demanding that all sessions be held in Manila, not in the United States.

#### **'Sovereign Control' of Clark Base Wanted**

*HK2009111390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP)—The Philippines asked the United States Thursday for "sovereign control" of the U.S. Clark Air Base in this country as soon as possible, a Philippine spokesman said here. The United States responded during talks on the future of U.S. facilities here that they were searching for a "new security accord, which includes a phased reduction in the U.S. military presence and preservation of adequate operational flexibility," of the U.S. forces in the Philippines, a U.S. spokesman said.

The proposals were made on the third day of talks on the future of U.S. facilities in this country, including Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the northern Philippines, after their lease expires in September 1991. The



talks on Thursday focused on security issues and centered on Clark Air Base, spokesmen for the U.S. and Philippine panels said.

#### **Debt Reduction Clause Suggested**

*HK1909123790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Manila, Sept 19 (AFP)—The Philippines suggested Wednesday that Washington reduce its debts as part of a wide-ranging treaty governing future ties and including a reduced U.S. military presence in the country, officials said. On the second day of talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, spokesmen for both sides told a news conference the negotiations bore the name Philippine-American Cooperation Talks (PACT), signifying a mutual desire to further develop bilateral ties. The talks are focusing on the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the largest U.S. overseas military facilities whose lease expires on September 16, 1991.

U.S. President George Bush's special negotiator, Richard Armitage, called for a "phasedown and transition period, the rate and length of which have to be determined" with "minimum discomfort and maximum benefit to other countries," U.S. spokesman Stanley Schrager said. Mr. Armitage called Tuesday for a reduced U.S. military presence in the Philippines, as Washington announced the closure of more than 100 military facilities around the world from next year.

One Philippine official requested American help in managing a 27 billion dollar external debt, "including debt condonation" or reduction, Philippine spokesman Rafael Alunan told journalists. Manila's proposal was similar to the debt-reduction scheme the United States is to grant Egypt, following Cairo's agreement to join a U.S.-led military deployment in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Alunan said without elaborating.

The proposed U.S. military phasedown was similar to agreements under which the United States maintains "access to military facilities and some form of small military presence" in other countries, Mr. Schrager said but did not specify a timetable for the military cutbacks. The talks will turn to security issues Thursday, he said.

#### **Demonstrators Demand Removal of U.S. Bases**

*HK1309133990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Members of 1 May Movement, dressed in skull and skeleton outfits, held a rally near a Santa Mesa bridge today. They called for the dismantling of U.S. bases in the demonstration at the Magsaysay Bridge. Meanwhile, a larger, more organized, and broader anti-U.S. rally is expected to take place in front of the Central Bank in Vito Cruz, Manila on Monday. Yesterday marked the anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines-United States Military Bases Agreement.

#### **Security Tightened at U.S. Military Bases**

*HK1409035190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Sep 90 pp 1, 44*

[Aris R. Ilagan article]

[Text] Brig Gen Manuel Bruan, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Command [Recom] 3 chief, ordered yesterday the tightening of security around Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City and Clark Air Base in Angeles City against possible attacks of the New People's Army (NPA) with the approach of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases talks starting next week in Manila.

Bruan said local residents should not be alarmed by the deployment of troops as this is only a precaution against a possible offensive by NPA rebels. U.S. military authorities have ordered soldiers and civilian personnel not to leave the bases, except on official mission, Bruan said. He said Recom 3 intelligence agents have been monitoring movements of rebels in the area. He ordered Lt Col Julius Varcia and Lt Col MacArthur Torres, Metropolitan District Command chiefs of Angeles and Olongapo cities, respectively, to intensify patrol operations in their areas.

#### **Troops Occupy Rebel Soldier Noble's Hideout**

*HK1309074390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 90 pp 1, 20*

[Jay Valleaser article]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City—Government troops entered and occupied yesterday the main hideout of renegade soldier Alexander Noble but found the village of Salug, Esperanza, Agusan del Sur, deserted, except for some stray dogs and cats.

Maj. Virgilio Ibarra, civil-military operations officer of the 4th Infantry Division, said after one month and one day of sporadic fighting, 17 persons were killed and at least 30 persons wounded. Ibarra said Noble and his followers could have slipped through the military cordon the night before the raid and is believed to be hiding in the village of Sinacungan, 15 kilometers east of Salug, with about 200 Higaonon tribal warriors.

Troops from the Philippine marines, the 2nd and 3rd provincial army battalions, the Regional Special Action Force (RSAF), and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] entered and secured the village of Salug without any enemy resistance. The occupation of Salug came after two days of heavy bombardment by 105-millimeter howitzer cannons and helicopter gunships. Troops found only broken plates, cups, and clothes in Noble's house. After clearing the village, the 2nd and 3rd provincial battalions resumed surveillance and patrols. Government troops also cleared the village of Batulanay near Salug without enemy resistance.



After occupying Salug, RSAF troopers on their way back to their tactical command post in Barangay Nito were ambushed by armed men suspected to be followers of Noble, led by Datu Lilang Manpatilan, a tribal Higaonon leader loyal to the renegade soldier.

After a 15-minute clash, a militiaman was killed, while four others, including a civilian guide, were wounded. The fatality was identified as Jose Manauconan, while wounded were C1C [Constable First Class] Romeo Simprado, C2C [Constable Second Class] Nelson Paundog, C2C Jose Petallar, and Refio Albar.

The wounded victims were airlifted to the 402nd Brigade Army Station Hospital in Bancasi, Butuan City. "Noble is getting more desperate. Our troops will deny him sources of food. Sooner or later, we will catch him," Ibarra said. He said the survival of Noble depends on two tribal leaders—Datu Lilang and his younger brother, Datu Labi Manpatilan.

#### **Amnesty Program To Include Rebel Soldiers**

*HK1909132990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Malacanang announced that the rebel soldiers will now be covered by the amnesty program which was earlier formed for communist rebels and Muslims. As part of the peace process discussed by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon and Senator Wigberto Tanada's group, a decision has been reached to study thoroughly, the National Reconciliation and Development Program [NRDP] to include the rebel soldiers. Since the formation of the NRDP in 1986, 3,800 New People's Army rebels surrendered while more than 8,300 Moro National Liberation Front and Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels returned to the fold of the law.

#### **National Security Adviser Favors Martial Law**

*HK1309073590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 13 Sep 90 p 6*

[Text] National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto yesterday reiterated that he favors the imposition of martial law "if necessary" to contain the peace and order situation in the event of an oil price increase. Speaking before the house appropriations committee, Ileto disclosed that the different executive departments have organized "contingency plans" in anticipation of possible moves by anti-government forces to destabilize the government. Ileto said the government is prepared to handle the "tensions" which is "inevitable" if the government finally decides to raise oil prices. "Our security forces will be capable of handling it but if they come at the same time with something deliberately done by the opposition, then that will be a dangerous situation," he said.

The retired general did not elaborate on the government's contingency plans, but said its effectivity "will depend upon how conditioned the minds of the people are" about the impending price increase. "I think a good

portion of our population is convinced that we cannot avoid this (price hike). The only question is how much and when. That could be determined maybe within this month," he told the committee headed by Rep. Rolando Andaya.

On the possibility of martial law being imposed, Ileto said: "I'm not saying we should declare it now, only if the life of the state is at stake...If it will mean the life and betterment of the state, then by all means must it be applied. Otherwise, there was no need to put that in the Constitution."

Last night the House approved on third and final reading a bill changing the oil taxation scheme from the present ad valorem to specific taxation. House Bill 3222, which will be forwarded to the Senate for its concurrence, passed the House with 133 votes in favor and three against. While it would cost the government an estimated P [peso] 14 to P16 billion in annual revenue losses, its proponents say they could use it to soften the impact of rising prices of oil in the international market.

#### **Columnist Assesses Aquino's 'Complacency'**

*HK1409034790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 14 Sep 90 pp 1, 8*

[Amado Doronila 'Analysis' column: "Ideas Can't Penetrate Fortress Aquino"]

[Text] After pulling back from the brink of the explosive combination of events of August, the Aquino government has lapsed again into a dangerous state of complacency. The government has shown little sign that it has been shocked by the alarming acceleration of those events to compel it to launch new programs or decisions for the sake of its survival.

What have passed for initiatives are (1) the pursuit of a ceasefire with communist insurgents; (2) the cosmetic gesture of the president in appearing before garbage mounds in Manila; (3) and the formation of the multi-sectoral committee composed mainly of groups which were the phalanx of her "yellow coalition," which spearheaded the campaign to depose the Marcos regime.

Although the ceasefire initiative is moving forward, it is merely a revived project, and it is peripheral to the issues at the heart of the crisis that is now revealing the impotence of the Aquino government. The attention given by the presidency to the garbage problem is a signal that, at last, the presidency recognizes that garbage is not only a municipal or Metro Manila problem but, more important, a national survival problem for the central government. The multisectoral committee is merely a reconstruction of the coalition of the anti-Marcos groups which were bonded not by any coherent ideological or political program but by their anger at the Marcos dictatorship.

Thus, this flurry of activity is merely a recycling of old projects and ideas. This recycling confirms that the



government is tired and exhausted, and this exhaustion has given rise to the question whether it could summon enough creative response to crisis—of which this government is extremely vulnerable—and arrive at the finishing line in 1992.

This expenditure of kinetic energy has not reassured the people, especially those in Metro Manila, that the presidency is now providing leadership. Since the events of July and August (the earthquake, floods and Gulf conflict, the terror bombing campaign, and the intensification of coup rumors), groups of citizens, including bishops, businessmen, military officers; media people, stock-exchange people, doctors and other professionals have been meeting and expressing concern about the vacuum in political leadership and about the volatility of politics.

They are exhausted waiting for signs of leadership presence and direction from the political center. These people belong to the middle group of politics on which the alliance against Marcos was built, and they should be the natural constituency of this government. They are worried about the impact of the Gulf conflict on the economy and the flashpoint potential of the rise of petrol and fuel prices to ignite social conflict and unrest in this country. And they do not see any sign that the government is preparing the people properly for an inevitable oil-price shock that can touch off a chain of events the government may not be able to control, given its clumsy and heavy-footed response to previous crises.

In other words, this is not the time for the government to be complacent. The complacency and seeming lack of a sense of crisis by the government—especially by the officials surrounding the president—contrast with the sense of urgency pervasive among sectors outside the government.

This false sense of tranquility is best described by Sen Agapito Aquino, who has easy access to Malacanang. He told us that in the Palace "no adrenalin is flowing and no blood pressure is rising" among the officials. If this perception is accurate—and this perception is widely shared by groups I have met during these couple of weeks—then the presidency has succeeded in constructing a fortress around itself to block the intrusion of reality.

Many groups willing to help the government and concerned about the survival of the democratic system say that access of ideas to Fortress Aquino is difficult. This breakdown of communication between citizens and the presidency may have been responsible for the Palace's perception that either the crisis is a media invention or there is no crisis at all, resulting in the lack of urgency to seek dramatic initiatives.

There are a number of people inside the Cabinet who are alarmed about the breakdown of the capacity to govern and who, in fact, have drawn up reform programs addressing the structural causes of the slowing down of

the economy—which is at the root of the present political and economic crisis—or honest enough to admit that the government is in deep trouble.

Two of them—the secretary of finance, Jesus Estanislao, and the economic-planning secretary, Cayetano Paderanga—have each produced reform packages aimed at arresting the economic "drift"—which is putting the crisis mildly. Mr Paderanga has proposed a package of "painful antidotes" including trade and tariff reforms, cutting the budgetary and trade deficits to "manageable levels," and reexamination of the exchange rate. These proposals are similar to those of Mr Estanislao, who, additionally, has proposed a change in the pattern of taxation.

But the presidency, Congress and important lobby groups—especially the import-substitution-industrialization pressure group—are not prepared for these tariff reforms, intended to shift the economy from its import substitution orientation to that led by exports.

These institutions have opted for the easy way out and for temporizing with a problem that has begged for bold solutions that could propel the country to a competitive position with its neighbors at the end of this decade. The institution from which the people expect bold and decisive leadership—the presidency—has chosen the path of timidity and conservatism, and this is illustrated by the fact that she delayed the implementation of the tariff-reform package for another six months. What this says is that, while crisis produces shock, the government is not disposed to administer shock treatment to serious problems. What can be expected is a kneejerk reaction and cosmetic job.

These packages have the elements of what truly can be called initiatives, but the President has, in fact, torpedoed them by opting for a conservative approach. The lack of urgency and the failure to produce programs with what the French call "audace" are symptoms of isolation from political reality.

With the continuing volatility of politics, fanned by the Gulf conflict, more than knee-jerk responses are required to control events. The unpreparedness to respond to crisis and the self-delusion of the government are driving up the anxieties of the people in their search for direction. They dread the existence of the leadership vacuum.

#### **Aquino Signs Oil Price Cut Into Law**

HK2009032590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 20 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] President Aquino yesterday signed into law a bill that would have the effect of lowering the tax on petroleum products, thereby cutting the rate of price increases consumers would be made to pay. The adoption of the new law paves the way for the price increases, a consequence of the rising cost of crude-oil importations. High government sources said the increases would come



within the next few days. The new law adopts specific tax, computed on a given quantity, and drops ad valorem tax, which rises with the value of the products.

By the computations of Petron, the state oil company, the new manner of taxation would allow a cut of more than 50 centavos in the average price increase for every liter of petroleum products—from P2 [pesos] to P1.44. In any case, the price increases are certain to trigger a chain effect across a range of commodities since oil is a basic factor of production.

To cushion it, price controls may have to be imposed, according to sources at the Department of Trade and Industry. The idea, however, is not to keep the prices, where they are but to prevent unreasonable rates of price increases, they said. The government, they said, will be watching prices constantly, particularly those of basic items such as milk, sugar, chicken, cooking oil, meat and flour. The prospect of the price increases eating further into income, which as it is has not been able to keep pace with inflation, has prompted labor to demand an increase of P38 in the daily wage, now P89 in Metro Manila.

Some labor groups, notably the biggest organization of jeepney drivers, Piston, have threatened to strike if they were not granted their raise. Faced with restive labor, Mrs. Aquino appealed to it for cooperation. "I reiterate that our policy is to mitigate the adverse impact of any price increase in petroleum products and take all measures to ensure adequate supplies of basic commodities at a range of reasonable prices," she said in a press statement. "All sectors, public and private, capital and labor, will have to work together to see our people's safety through the Gulf crisis and its effect on our economy," she added. "Together we can and shall do it." By shifting to specific tax, officials explained, the government stood to lose P6.5 billion in revenues.

#### **Supreme Court Dismisses Enrile Harboring Case**

*HK1409035390 Manila BUSINESS WORLD  
in English 14 Sep 90 p 12*

[Joey G. de Guzman article]

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the criminal charge of harboring a fugitive earlier filed by government prosecutors against opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. Sen. Enrile allegedly concealed ex-Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan during the first day of the failed December 1989 coup attempt. "Clearly, Sen. Enrile's alleged act of harboring or concealing Mr. Honasan...in furtherance of rebellion...must now be deemed as absorbed by, merged in and identified with the crime of rebellion," the High Court said in a verdict penned by Justice Hugo E. Gutierrez, Jr. Makati Regional Trial Court [RTC] Judge Omar Amin was likewise ordered to stop from holding Sen. Enrile's arraignment and from further proceeding with the criminal charges against the opposition senator.

The charges against Mr. Enrile stemmed from the affidavits submitted by three waiters from the Silahis International Hotel. They claimed they saw about 100 soldiers with white arm patches (a sign that they are members of the rebel forces) in the residence of Mr. Enrile in Dasmarinas during the first day of the failed coup. They also claimed they saw Mr. Enrile conversing with ex-Col. Honasan during the same occasion.

While Mr. Enrile was charged with rebellion before the Quezon City Regional Trial Court, government prosecutors also filed criminal charges of harboring a fugitive against him before the Makati RTC. Despite Sen. Enrile's opposition to the said charges, Judge Amin dismissed his motions. The judge said harboring a criminal is punishable under special law, while rebellion is punishable under the Revised Penal Code. Hernandez Doctrine

Citing the Hernandez ruling that there is no such crime as rebellion complexed with murder, the High Court reiterated the long-standing prescription against splitting the component offenses of rebellion and subjecting them to separate prosecutions. Since Mr. Enrile is facing charges of rebellion in conspiracy with Mr. Honasan, the High Court explained his alleged act of concealing the latter was for no other purpose but in the furtherance of the single crime of rebellion.

"Jurisprudence tells us that acts committed in the furtherance of rebellion, though crimes in themselves, are deemed absorbed in the single crime of rebellion," the High Court stressed. The Tribunal's verdict, has also in effect, junked the prosecution's theory that harboring or concealing a fugitive is punishable under special law. Under the Hernandez doctrine, the High Court noted, "all crimes (be they mere ingredients or components of rebellion) become absorbed in the crime of rebellion and cannot be isolated and charged as separate crimes in themselves."

#### **Support for Communists Said To Decline in Cebu**

*HK1509053990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary in Cebu reported a decline in the number of supporters of the communist movement in the province. Lieutenant Colonel Enrique Cuadra, Cebu Constabulary provincial commander, claimed that the continuing decline of rebel supporters was a result of ongoing dialogues in Barangays where rebel operations are most active. He added that 36 New People's Army sympathizers from Danao recently surrendered to the government.

#### **Columnist Views Economics of 'Nationalism'**

*HK2009034190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 20 Sep 90 pp 1, 8*

[Amando Doronila 'Analysis' column: "The Economics of Nationalism"]



[Text] An examination of the nationalist movements in some parts of the world during the final decade of this century shows at least three tendencies.

First, nationalism serves as a powerful vehicle for mass mobilization during the transitional phase of decolonization, but as soon as the post-colonial state enters the stage of economic development, nationalism as a mobilization issue loses its rhetorical intensity and mellows to accommodate the requirements of development.

Good examples of this tendency are: (1) the post-Sukarno Indonesia, which has opened its economy to foreign capital; and (2) Vietnam, which has put behind her revolutionary ardor, given a wider role for the market and opened its doors to foreign investments to finance its economic recovery and lift the living conditions of its people.

Second, in Eastern Europe, nationalism has acted as a solvent for breaking the grip of communist ideology as a binding element of the former Soviet bloc. The breakdown of Moscow's political hegemony over its Eastern European allies followed the liberalization reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev under glasnost and perestroika, and the crucial policy change in Moscow abandoning the Brezhnev Doctrine, which said that the Warsaw Pact had a right to intervene in the internal affairs of its members if they broke ranks with Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy.

Once the heavy hand of the Red Army was lifted, the long suppressed nation-state identities of the Eastern European states broke out of the bonds of "universal brotherhood" of the working class that theoretically were claimed to transcend national boundaries. The stagnation of the national economies under the Marxist economic system triggered the search for alternative formulas, leading to the introduction of the market in the ailing national economies.

Poles have again emerged as Poles, Hungarians as Hungarians and Czechoslovaks as Czechoslovaks, reminiscent of the territorial divisions of Central Europe prior to the establishment of Soviet hegemony in the post-war years. If the Austro-Hungarian empire under the House of Hapsburg failed to erase the national identities of these lands in Mitteleuropa (Middle Europe), neither did communism succeed by trying to cement them with the working class interests. What happened was that class interests—or ideological solidarity—made way for the resurgence of narrow national interests.

In the Soviet Union itself, the bonds that hold the Soviet lands are being assaulted by nationalist stirrings in the Baltic states, in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and in some of the central Asian republics. These impulses are driving separatist movements within the Soviet Union.

Third, the advanced industrial states of Western Europe are abandoning the concept of the nation-state in favor of economic cooperation towards a single European

market in 1992. This is happening in a continent which is the cradle of 19th-century and early 20th-century nationalism.

A few observations may be derived from these developments. They suggest that nationalism is a potent force at a stage of historical development when states are shedding the overpowering presence of a dominant power—such as the Eastern European states when they broke out of the socialist system dominated by Moscow.

The dismantling of the Marxist system in the East bloc has a strong bilateral element. It may be suggested that the Philippines is on the same historical stage as the Eastern Europeans in the sense that they are rearranging their relationship from bilateralism to something with a broader basis. The difference seems to be that the process of decolonization in the Philippines is still under way—a process that ended in Indonesia following the fall of Sukarno in 1966 and the establishment of the New Order, the development-oriented regime of President Suharto.

In Western Europe, as in Japan, nationalism has been replaced by regional economic cooperation as a vehicle to promote further industrial growth. This has led to the formation of regional trading blocs, and the United States, Japan and the Asian NIEs (newly industrialized economies) fear that a single Europe in 1992 could lead to the emergence of a protectionist Fortress Europe.

The point being made from the above-cited cases is that the terms of reference of nationalism have undergone changes during the last 50 years and that these changes are determined by a nation's perception of its national interests in relation to trade, security arrangements, and even the stage of its historical economic development.

Given these contexts of the current negotiations over the Military Base Agreement, Filipino negotiators cannot be well served by using the definition of nationalism of the 1950s and 1960s. In those decades, there were two overriding objectives of the movement to achieve full sovereignty. The first was the continuing adjustment of our security arrangements with the U.S. so as to make the relationship on the basis of equality; the second was the adjustment of our economic relationship with the U.S. so as to lessen our dependence on the U.S. and adapt our economy to the diversification of our trade and foreign relations. It is therefore easy to understand why the foci of Filipino nationalism were the security arrangements, including the bases, and the removal of the parity provisions in the Constitution—which were an enduring legacy of U.S. neocolonialism.

But the new international and domestic context require the departure from the bilateral focus of our relationship with the U.S. At the heart of the negotiations are the arrangements for the phaseout of the bases. The panels are to discuss the time frame for the phaseout—an orderly withdrawal, as President Aquino has called the process. This is the Philippines' term of reference.



Equally important are the issues of compensation to the Philippines for the continuing use of the base facilities during the transition period, and the conversion of base assets into productive resources.

The final arrangements will be found acceptable by the people if they are seen as having secured the maximum benefits, especially economic, for the nation. If it is decided that the transition will last 10 years, for example, there is at least the expectation that we will be looking forward to the removal of U.S. military, and by implication its political presence in this country.

U.S. presence during the transitional period—the shorter the better—need not be seen as continuing subordination of our national interests or an affront to national sovereignty. Neither should it be a cause for undermining our self-confidence. Japan has lived with the presence of U.S. security bases in the context of the Cold War. This presence did not prevent Japan from building up its economic power and in giving the U.S., as well as the West, a healthy competition in trade and economic relations. In the end, what counts for the enjoyment of national sovereignty and relative autonomy is how we use our resources that may be secured from the bases negotiations to strengthen the economy.

## Thailand

### Chatchai Comments on Outcome of SNC Meeting

*BK1909153090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1230 GMT 90*

[Text] Returning to Bangkok from an inspection trip to a southern province, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan answered questions from journalists about the failure of the today's meeting to settle the Cambodian problem. The prime minister said the meeting was held on Cambodian territory—the Cambodian Embassy in Thailand—and that Thailand, therefore, has nothing to do with it.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai, in progress] ...about this meeting, every country has accepted that the SNC [Supreme National Council] has been formed. They have not yet decided who will be the SNC chairman or who its members will be, but they have accepted the formula for the SNC composition. The SNC has been in existence since the meeting in Jakarta; therefore, there should be no problem. They will have to meet again to decide who will be chairman, vice chairman, and members of the SNC. And that's all.

[Correspondent] Will this outcome cause Thailand to lose face?

[Chatchai] No, we have not lost face; we are not involved. We regard the meeting as being held on Cambodian territory, not on Thai territory. We should be satisfied with what we did for them. The problem of who will be SNC members is not up to us.

[Correspondent] Do you mean that we are not going to take steps on this particular issue?

[Chatchai] No, I do not think so. We will continue to help them with other issues, but the composition of the SNC is not our business.

[Correspondent] You mean we will not lobby on this matter?

[Chatchai] No, we will not.

[Correspondent] Do you think there will be any problem about the Cambodian seat at the United Nations?

[Chatchai] No, there should not be. It has been stated that if the four Cambodian factions are united, there will be a seat for Cambodia at the UN General Assembly. There would be no problem, except for who will be selected as their representative. Let them continue to discuss it. We are not going to arrange another meeting for them.

[Correspondent] As no agreement has been reached, will the fighting along the Thai border continue?

[Chatchai] No, I hope not. The outcome of the meeting does not affect us. We have not lost anything. We should be more worried about oil prices in our country. In Singapore, the price of oil has increased to about 23 baht per liter, while in Malaysia, it is 14 baht; therefore, the oil prices in our country cannot remain as they are now.  
[end recording]

### Subin Offers Venue for New SNC Meeting

*BK2009071490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Answering questions from newsmen today about the first meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] which has ended, Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan said if SNC members want to continue to meet in Thailand—a neighbor who wants to see the Cambodian problem effectively solved—Thailand is willing to provide the venue. The SNC meeting is an internal issue of Cambodia and must be decided on by the SNC members themselves. Asked whether the suspended meeting will affect the Cambodian delegation to the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister said although the 45th UN General Assembly session began on 18 September, foreign delegations may attend the session two weeks after it begins. It is up to the SNC to appoint a delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Asked about assistance to Thai workers in Iraq, the foreign minister said of the estimated 2,100 Thai workers there, about 1,100 have returned to Thailand, leaving roughly 900 in Iraq who still must fulfill their employment contracts. If they want to return home after their contracts end, assistance will be given to them.



**Daily Urges Khmer Factions To Stop 'Bickerings'**

BK1909050890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
19 Sep 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Must End Petty Bickerings"]

[Text] A flurry of regional diplomatic activities in recent weeks has given rise to optimism that the protracted Cambodian conflict will, at long last, draw to an end. According to informed diplomatic sources, a high-powered Vietnamese delegation led by Communist Party secretary-general Nguyen Van Linh paid an unprecedented and little-publicised visit to Beijing in early September when they struck a deal with the Chinese leadership on the specific framework of a comprehensive settlement for Cambodia, reportedly as a stepping stone towards normalised relations between these two communist arch-rivals.

The agreement is understood to have helped achieve the breakthrough at the recent Jakarta meeting where the rival Khmer factions accepted the so-called Perm Five Resolution, one of the highlights of which was the creation of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

But after having met in Bangkok for the past two days, representatives of the tripartite resistance coalition and the Phnom Penh regime remain in disagreement over whether resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk should be counted as part of the resistance's six-person quota in the SNC or whether he should be regarded as an extra 13th member of this caretaker national body. Part of the Jakarta agreement called for the creation of a 12-person SNC to be represented equally by the two opposing sides, though both chose to interpret the status of the 13th member differently.

As the situation stood yesterday evening, the other thorny issue of who would be heading the Khmer delegation to the upcoming United Nations General Assembly also remained unresolved. The numbers game aside, Hun Sen reportedly conceded to Prince Sihanouk becoming SNC chairman but the Phnom Penh regime's premier wanted to head the delegation to the UN as a trade-off.

Some of the causes behind these divergences are perhaps understandable. The resistance coalition might have felt that it has given enough ground by accepting the 2 plus 2 plus 2 plus 6 formula of the SNC composition and hence insisted on having Prince Sihanouk as the 13th member. On the other hand, Hun Sen might have wanted the high visibility as head of the Khmer team to the UN in exchange for his concession to accept the dominant UN role in administering Cambodia during the transitional period, something which his regime had opposed in the past.

But to outside observers who have watched developments in Cambodia unfold over the past 12 years, these bickerings over positions of influence and jockeying to gain the upper hand over the opposite side have marred

the very spirit of national reconciliation to which all four rival factions have professed. They have also brought to the open the obvious fact that rivalry and mutual distrust still run deep among them.

There is no denying that recent developments towards a final political settlement in Cambodia have taken a major positive turn. It would therefore be unfortunate if further progress in the peace process is bogged down by the sort of wrangling witnessed in Bangkok over the last two days. Any delay in the peace process can only prolong the Khmer people's already lengthy period of suffering.

The resistance factions as well as the Phnom Penh regime could do themselves and their countrymen a great service by taking a serious look at the wind of change that has swept over Eastern Europe and closer to home in Asia. Their major backers—the Chinese and Vietnamese—are burying the hatchet over Cambodia and will likely concentrate more on their own domestic economic reforms. The next logical step will probably see them cutting off arms supplies to Cambodia. If the rival Khmer factions do not seize this opportunity to bury their petty differences and strike a compromise, they may just miss the boat.

**'Source' Blames Resistance for SNC 'Failure'**

BK2009024590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
20 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thai facilitators decided to propose Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen as vice-chairman of the Supreme National Council in an attempt to break the deadlock over the chairmanship, an informed source said yesterday.

The source also blamed intransigence by the Cambodian resistance for the failure of the first Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting which ended inconclusively yesterday. "You can't call it negotiation when the resistance stood its ground throughout the four-hour session at the Cambodian Embassy on Monday, where Prince Norodom Ranariddh insisted that Prince Norodom Sihanouk must become chairman and 13th member. They would not move an inch. The disagreement over the role of Prince Sihanouk simply stalled the entire process," the source said.

"The resistance rejected Phnom Penh's suggestion that the forum move on to discuss the SNC delegation to the United Nations. Again the resistance insisted that one must wait for Prince Sihanouk. At that point, Prince Ranariddh asked that the meeting adjourn, to enable consultations among their own parties," the source said.

Those handling the talks directly were Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson S. Kasemsi, political affairs chief Pracha Khunakasem and ASEAN affairs chief Sarot Chawanawirat.



"In such a situation, we only did what any facilitator, including Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, would have done when deadlock surfaces. We proposed to the resistance that if Hun Sen agrees to Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship and additional membership, we should offer him something in return. What's wrong with a greater role for Phnom Penh when the Permanent Five documents already stipulate that no party should be dominant in the process (of establishing composition for the SNC.) "So we proposed adding another member from Phnom Penh, in exchange for an agreement to Sihanouk's becoming the 13th member, so the Phnom Penh delegation can offer some explanation to its ruling party back home.

"There's no excuse whatsoever from the resistance, when the father boycotted the Jakarta talks and the son severely broke protocol here by turning down the invitation to the party to Government House and simply walked out of the meeting. One very simple conclusion can be drawn from this. Is it possible that the resistance does not want the SNC to take over the Cambodian seat at the United Nations? And how can the talks achieve any agreement in the absence of leader and deputy leader (Prince Sihanouk and Prince Ranariddh)?

"Prince Sihanouk called M.R. Kasemsamoson from Beijing to say that whatever agreement was reached, you ought to convince the Khmer Rouge to accept it," the source said.

Hun Sen had said that after the Jakarta meeting he was grilled by the People's Council for agreeing to the inclusion of Khmer Rouge Defence Minister Son Sen in the SNC.

And if M.R. Kasemsamoson allows Prince Sihanouk to become 13th member of the council and allows the Khmer Rouge to act on Prince Sihanouk's behalf, Hun Sen cannot survive at home, the source said.

Whatever the outcome, Thailand has succeeded in materialising the convening of the SNC inside Cambodian territory—the Cambodian Embassy. "We did not involve ourselves in the talks there. What's going on there was purely internal Cambodian affairs," the source said.

"It's even clearer than what happened in Jakarta, where Alatas and the French Minister joined the Cambodian negotiations outright. Then, how can you say that we handle the matter too heavy-handedly?

"Secondly, after the first SNC meeting, we can now get closer to certain SNC members. We have to watch them now on how they are going to settle on the chairmanship and a delegation to the UN. "It's very clear. The Khmer Rouge rejected everything we proposed. There's no negotiation. The whole affair just featured demands from the three resistance factions. As facilitators, we were very desperate. Here we had the real taste of intransigence. We have no particular policy. We just want them to reach an agreement among themselves."

Asked about China and Vietnam's contribution to the meeting, the source said: "I'd say that China's contribution came too little too late when it tried to convince the resistance to accept the proposal for Hun Sen to become vice-chairman at the time when Hun Sen no longer cared. Actually, that's just one proposal to probe the resistance on—whether they can accept it. What Phnom Penh wants most is an equal footing, which is what's stated by the UN Permanent Five peace plan. Equality can come about only when they get another seat in return for accepting Prince Sihanouk as the 13th member," the source said.

### **Border Black Markets: 'Business As Usual'**

*BK1709015190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 Sep 90 p 6*

[Text] Aranyaprathet—While the four warring Cambodian factions finally managed to form a Supreme National Council (SNC) last week, after more than 11 years of fighting, no significant changes can be seen at the many black markets along this Thai-Cambodian border province—it's business as usual.

It is estimated that at least some two to three million baht change hands daily at the various black markets along the border, which have been individually under the influence of the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and Phnom Penh.

Popular goods include consumer products, cigarettes, medicine, porcelain, rare animals, precious stones, forest products, baskets and rattan. The estimated two to three million baht does not include logs felled inside Cambodian territory and illegally transported across the border, precious stones, and stolen motorcycles and vehicles from Thailand.

Black markets under the influence of the KPNLF are located inside Cambodia across Thai villages at Ban Khok Sung, Ban Non Mak Mun, and Ban Nong Chan in this border district while those under Phnom Penh influence are located at Ban Pa Phai, Ban Wang Mon, and Ban Nong Chan here.

The Khmer Rouge have kept a low profile in their trading activities at Ban Khlong Namsai here, Ban Khao Din, and Ban Khao Ta-gnoc in Khlong Hat District. The products they reportedly sell include logs, forest products, and coloured stones.

### **Cambodia Lacks 'Political Maturity' for Peace**

*BK2009041990 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
20 Sep 90 p 11*

[By Athawibun Sisuworanan]

[Text] The first meeting of the SNC [Supreme National Council] in Bangkok ran aground yesterday when the two contending governments could not agree on the question of its chairmanship. The three-day meeting reached such a point at one stage, both sides refused to



talk to each other face-to-face. They were only together for four-and-a-half hours. For the rest of the meeting Thai officials had to run from one party to the other in an attempt to save the talks. Not an iota of progress was achieved.

The main bone of contention remained the position of former monarch Prince Sihanouk. While the resistance demanded that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, its nominal leader, be elected as the "13th member," and chairman, the Phnom Penh government which had already accepted Sihanouk's role in the SNC was adamant that there should be no extra member from the resistance without conceding another to its side.

In the end the meeting was temporarily adjourned although it was uncertain if it would be revived at a later date. Hun Sen also proposed that he should be elected as vice-chairman of the 12-member SNC following the principle of equal representation of the two contending governments in the interim council. Both sides spent most of the time producing arguments to support their own stands.

During a press conference held after the announcement of the adjournment of the meeting, Khieu Samphan, nominal leader of the Khmer Rouge, kept attacking Hun Sen for breaching the Jakarta accord. While former Premier Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front claimed that Sihanouk's presence in the SNC as its "13th member" and chairman were the only means to help erase an impression of a "bipartite" SNC and help all factions to reach real unity. These assertions could not fit Hun Sen's argument of equal representation in the SNC which correctly reflected the political reality existing in Cambodia.

Other factors also helped to bring about the abortion of the meeting. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, leader of the Sihanoukist faction, abruptly left for Paris in the middle of the meeting. Even though he insisted that he did not boycott the meeting, the SNC was so confused it did not know how to continue with the talks. Informed sources said Sihanouk also gave his mandate to Khieu Samphan in a long distance call from Beijing to Bangkok on the first day of the SNC talks that he would accept anything from the meeting that was agreed to by the Khmer Rouge and China.

An analyst said Ranariddh's absence and Sihanouk's consent boosted Khieu Samphan's position as the "chief" negotiator for the resistance in the negotiations vis-a-vis Hun Sen. Unity among the SNC members of the resistance helped them to strongly project their demand for Sihanouk to be the 13th member in the SNC. This proved to be too rigid a position.

"It's beyond any doubt that the resistance came to the meeting with the fixed position on Sihanouk's role and rigidly held to it to the end without the slightest flexibility," said Kraisak Chunhawan, adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan who served the meeting as a go-between. "We finally realized that there was no room

left for us and the Phnom Penh government to manoeuvre for a compromise, no matter how hard we tried to produce options for an acceptable trade-off for them," said Kraisak.

A senior official from the Foreign Ministry who was on Thai go-between team also conceded that the meeting was not in the nature of negotiations where the resistance position was concerned. During the meeting, Thai officials proposed a compromise to both sides that Sihanouk be elected chairman of the SNC as its 13th member and Hun Sen in turn be elected a SNC vice-chairman and chief of the UN delegation. The proposal was rejected by both the resistance and Hun Sen.

The collapse of the meeting brought down with it all attempts to discuss other important issues, including the composition of a Cambodian delegation to the UN, a voluntary ceasefire among the warring factions and the calling for cessation of arms supply from outside. The Thai mediators had also tried to bring in external support, particularly from the Perm Five and Japan, to apply pressure on the Cambodian leaders to reach an accord. But it seemed that the assistance arrived too late and was too little.

According to informed sources, American diplomats here were ordered not to hold direct talks with SNC delegation from Phnom Penh and hence were deprived a chance to persuade Hun Sen's soften their stance. [sentence as published] Even though, American diplomats warned Ranariddh before his departure to France his absence from the meeting could not be understood by both Washington and Congress. But that did not help. Even a Japanese delegation was kept waiting for hours for the prince's permission to enter his residence in Bangkok to discuss the matter. The Japanese intervention was also of no avail.

The sources said Chinese diplomats from its embassy also pitched in to help but they were handicapped by Beijing's lack of a clear conviction to intervene into Cambodia's internal squabbling. This deprived them of a chance to gain strong leverage. Zhang Xujiang, Chinese charge d'affaires, rushed to the Oriental Hotel to convince the resistance to accept Hun Sen as the SNC vice-chairman, but he arrived there too late. The adjournment of the meeting had already been announced. Phansak Winyarat, Chatchai's chief adviser, conceded that reluctance of the five powers to intervene in the meeting prompted the organizers' last ditch attempt yesterday to flop.

Hun Sen proposed that the next meeting of the SNC be held in Bangkok. It is apparent that Thailand must consult with the Perm Five before embarking on such a venture. But for the time being, the failure of the SNC first meeting has clearly shown that the task to bring peace to Cambodia and its unfortunate people now rests on the shoulders of the world community more so than the Cambodian leaders. What happened during this



meeting clearly showed that Cambodia has not yet reached the political maturity necessary to dictate their own path towards peace.

#### **Public Relations Minister Details PRC Visit**

*BK1809121890 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0000 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] The Thai delegation led by Suphattra Matsadit, the minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, returned from the People's Republic of China yesterday evening after visiting the country at the invitation of the PRC Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television. The minister was interviewed by a reporter from the Public Relations Department on how the Thai delegation benefited from the visit.

[Begin Suphattra recording] We observed Chinese radio and television operations at various levels—national, ministerial, provincial, and community—and learned a great deal from them. During our visit to the Yunnan Province, we saw that the Chinese have made great progress. At present, television and radio news and information broadcasts reach about 70 percent of the country's population. Despite geographical conditions, Yunnan, which is surrounded by mountain ranges, can operate its own satellite antenna at a low cost. Even progress at the community level is noteworthy. Their television programming is similar to that of our Channel 11; it includes official news direct from Beijing. At both the provincial and district levels, there are separate television channels and radio stations that focus on official news, agricultural technology that the people can use in their cultivation, and other kinds of knowledge. These are very interesting points. We also had an opportunity to see their art and cultural works, and visit several important places.

More importantly, our Public Relations Department has had long-standing relations with the Chinese Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television. Senior officials on both sides have frequently exchanged visits, one being our former minister, Chan Manutham, one of our senior authorities. In this regard, bilateral cooperation in various fields should now be greater. Chinese authorities asked us to send them films on Thai life so that the Chinese people will know more about us. They want to put Thai films on the Chinese Central Television program broadcast nationwide. I will discuss the matter of selecting films for China with our National Film Promotion Committee and the National Motion Picture Confederation. They also asked us to send films and information on tourism, if we want them to help promote tourism in our country. Radio Beijing requested more Thai songs in addition to what they already have.

We also had a chance to exchange views with one of the six standing committee members of the CPC Politburo. The Thai ambassador to Beijing said we were fortunate to meet with such a high-level official. [end recording]

During their visit, the Thai delegation met with the deputy minister of Chinese Radio, Film, and Television. The Chinese counterpart remarked that the visit to China by the Thai minister and delegation will create cooperation in various fields, promote cooperation between the mass media agencies of Thailand and China, and strengthen relations between the two countries.

#### **'Minor Surprises' in Annual Military Reshuffle**

*BK2009015290 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
19 Sep 90 p 2*

[Text] There were no major changes to the armed forces' top brass in this year's annual military reshuffle announced on Radio Thailand yesterday evening. All the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces remain in their positions, while 395 lower-ranking officers changed their posts.

The reshuffle provided only minor surprises, including the appointment of Gen Wichai Phoemsap, an officer attached to the Supreme Command headquarters, as deputy supreme commander, and the promotion of Deputy First Army Region Commander Maj Gen Yutthasak Sasiprapha to the post of assistant army chief of staff.

Observers said this year's army promotions would further consolidate the powerful position of Chulalongkornrajavidyalaya Military Academy's Class 5. The reshuffle promoted another Class 5 officer, Lt Gen Chatchom Kanlong, to the post of army adviser, holding the rank of a full general. The move increased the number of generals from Class 5 from four to five. The only full general not a Class 5 graduate at this point is Gen Arun Pariwattham, assistant army commander-in-chief, from Class 3.

Lt Gen Phairot Chan-urai, also from Class 5, was transferred from the Supreme Command to become commander of the Third Army Region, succeeding outgoing Lt Gen Siri Thiwaphan from Class 4. Siri was appointed chief of staff officers to the supreme commander.

Other important changes involve:

- Gen Wisit Atkhumwong, director-general of the Defence Ministry's Office of Policy and Planning, who was appointed deputy permanent secretary for defence.
- Lt Gen Phaibun Bunprasoet, director-general of the Defence Energy Department, who becomes director-general of the newly-established Defence Industrial and Energy Centre.
- Lt Gen Chao Khongphunsin, a close aide to former prime minister Prem Tinsulanon, who becomes an officer attached to the Defence Ministry's Office of the Permanent Secretary



—Lt Gen Thawon Rattanawadi, assistant army chief of staff, who was appointed deputy navy chief of staff, who was appointed deputy navy commander-in-chief

—ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Suthep Theprak, chief of staff officers to the supreme commander, who becomes assistant air force commander-in-chief

The Cabinet yesterday approved a list of appointments for nearly 90 senior police officers in this year's reshuffle. The reshuffle becomes effective on Oct 1.

Among the approved appointments, Pol Maj Gen Thirachai Riancharoen was promoted from his post as Central Investigation Bureau assistant commissioner to deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Bureau. Thirachai's replacement will be General Staff Division Central Investigation Bureau Commander Maj Gen Sombat Amonwiwat, who made newspaper headlines for seizing illegal simulated horse-racing machines in raids last month.

An officer whose transfer was considered a demotion was Pol Maj Gen Uthai Atsawawilai who was removed from his post as Special Branch Police commander to the inactive post of Police Education bureau chief-of-staff.

#### **'Class 5' Graduates To Dominate**

BK2009043990 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
20 Sep 90 p 2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] The just-announced military reshuffle has strengthened and promises to prolong the dominance of Chulachomklao Military Academy's Class 5 graduates in the military, and perhaps political, arenas, observers say. More than 10 Class 5 graduates have been promoted to key positions in the army, which has long been the most powerful military force and a major factor in the course of Thai politics. When the newcomers group with those from the same class already in top positions, Class 5 will become by far the most powerful group in the military, the analysts say.

This power comes at the expense of officers from other Chulachomklao classes. Graduates of Classes 2, 3 and 4 were "wiped out" from the army and resettled in the Supreme Command and the Defence Ministry's Office of the Permanent Secretary, largely bureaucratic and ceremonial arenas. Even Class 1 officers, who were led by former military chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut once dominated the army, are experiencing a decline. Class 5 officers are now in complete control of the army's helm: Gen Suchinda Khrapayun is army commander-in-chief, Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi is deputy army commander-in-chief, Gen Wimon Wongwanit, assistant army commander-in-chief and Gen Wirot Saengsanit, army chief of staff.

The reshuffle brought in another Class 5 officer, Lt Gen Chatchom Kanlong, to the army hierarchy. Chatchom will assume the post of army adviser, holding the rank of

a full general, when the military shake-up takes effect in October. Lt Gen Phairot Chan-urai, also from Class 5, will be transferred from the Supreme Command to become commander of the Third Army Region, succeeding outgoing Lt Gen Siri Thiwahan from Class 4. Another Class 5 officer, Lt Gen Thawon Rattanawadi, assistant army chief of staff, will become deputy army chief of staff.

It is believed that Class 5 domination of the army will continue for at least five more years, though Gen Suchinda is due to retire in 1993. "There is a good possibility that Class 5 officers will be able to take turns in assuming the top army post," said a military source who asked not to be named.

Although the reshuffle weakened Class 5 control on the middle section of the army's chain of command, those promoted to the middle ranks are known to be very close to Class 5 officers.

Class 5 power is even more outstanding when the group's close connections with Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Kaset Rotchananin are taken into account. Kaset graduated from the Royal Thai Air Force Academy in 1958, the same year Class 5 cadets finished their study. Kaset successfully strengthened his position in the reshuffle, with many air force officers known to be loyal to him promoted to key positions.

In the navy, a new admiral will emerge. Vice Admiral Wichet Karunyanit, currently navy comptroller, will take the powerful post of navy chief of staff. He graduated from the navy academy in 1958.

The significant promotions of Class 5 coupled with the rise of its allies have brought about of a new power base in the military as old powerful figures are dropping out one by one.

#### **Indonesian Satellite Transponder Lease Signed**

BK1709090590 Bangkok Domestic Service in English  
0000 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] The contract to lease the Palapa satellite transponder will be signed today between the Indonesian Telecommunications Authority and the Thailand Post and Telegraph Department; the Telephone Organization of Thailand; Krungthep Television and Radio Co., Ltd.; and Samat Telcom Co., Ltd.

The signing ceremony will be held at 10:30 AM at the Ambassador Hotel in Bangkok. Representing the Thai Government agency and the state enterprise will be Director General of the Post and Telegraph Department Sombat Uthaisung, while the two business firms will be represented by their respective appointees.

Satellite communications in Thailand started in 1979 when the Indonesian Telecommunications Authority signed a leasing contract with Krungthep Television and Radio Co., Ltd. to allow the latter to use the Palapa transponder for the relay of television program signals



from Bangkok to rural areas. Thereafter, the satellite system has been widely utilized for the expansion of telecommunications in the country. Today's signing ceremony will add one and an eighth transponder to the number already leased by Thailand for use in its relay program and signals and other telecommunications service.

## Vietnam

### Vo Nguyen Giap Crosses Friendship Gate to China

*BK1909150890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 September, delegates of the ethnic minorities in Lang Son Province, Dong Dang Township, and Cao Loc Districts, representatives of various public organs and sectors in the province, VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY and press correspondents, and numerous children gathered at the Friendship Gate on the Sino-Vietnamese border to see off General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was leaving for Beijing as guest of honor of Asiad 90 and a special distinguished guest of the Chinese Government.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap thanked the cadres and people of various ethnic groups in Lang Son Province and expressed his confidence that the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, which was cultivated by Uncle Ho during his entire life, will certainly be restored, and that the Friendship Gate will forever remain a symbol of friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

At 1300 the same day, General Vo Nguyen Giap and his party officially set foot on Chinese soil. Representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Department for External Affairs of Guangxi Province, and the Pingxiang Township administration warmly received the general. The Vietnamese ambassador to China, Dang Nghiem Hoanh, was also present to welcome him at the Friendship Gate.

### Spokeswoman on China Trip, Cambodia, Embargo

*BK2009105290 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] At a regular press conference in Hanoi on Thursday, many foreign pressmen asked for confirmation that a number of Vietnamese party and state leaders went to Beijing. Mrs. Ho The Lan, a spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said: At a request of China, the meeting between Vietnam and China should be kept secret.

On the Cambodian issue, Mrs. Ho The Lan declared Vietnam's unswerving stand to respect the self-determination of the Cambodian people. She added that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves. If other countries make

any suggestion on the Cambodian issue, especially anything concerning the internal affairs of Cambodia, Vietnam always informed Cambodia of these suggestions for the latter to decide themselves.

On the hope for progress in normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations, during the visit to Beijing of Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, Mrs. Ho The Lan said that Vietnam and China are two neighbor countries which have the time-honored fraternal friendship. Vietnam strived to restore the friendship in the interest of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and peace and stability in Asia [words indistinct].

She said: The Chinese Government has [words indistinct] General Vo Nguyen Giap's visit to China as a distinguished guest to Asiad-90. Vietnam wishes that the visit will make contributions to an early normalization of relations between the two countries.

Dealing with the U.S. statement on prolonging its embargo against Vietnam for another year, Mrs. Ho The Lan stressed that the U.S. embargo against Vietnam were strongly criticized by the American public. U.S. decision to prolong the embargo is not in conformity with the present trend and ran counter to the aspirations of the American people, including the U.S. Congress, and it is unfavorable for the United States itself.

### Chinese Reportage on Visit by Vo Nguyen Giap

*WA2009175590*

For Chinese reportage on the visit to China by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, including his meeting with Gu Mu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, see the General Section of the 20 September and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

### Foreign Minister's Envoy Visits Eastern Europe

*BK1909154690 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 19—A special envoy of the foreign minister, Cu Dinh Ba, had paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Albania, the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Poland.

The special envoy exchanged views with senior officials of the foreign ministries of the countries he visited. Host and guest informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, and discussed issues on bilateral relations. They expressed hopes for the maintenance and development of their time-honored friendship and cooperation of mutual benefit in the new stage of development.



**Hanoi Radio Views Cambodia Meeting in Jakarta**

*BK1909113190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 18 Sep 90*

["Topical talk" by Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] Today, we would like to discuss an international issue that is very close to us and is also receiving international attention, that is, the settlement of the Cambodian issue, the latest positive developments of which took place at the informal meeting on Cambodian in Jakarta on 9 and 10 September.

Before discussing this matter specifically, let us look back over the developments of the situation: Exactly one year ago—in September last year—with the consent of Cambodia and Laos, Vietnam unilaterally withdrew its troops from Cambodia. This move gained roaring applause from public opinion, for it helped solve one of the two key problems for a political solution to Cambodia. It demonstrates the goodwill of Vietnam and of other Indochinese countries and their determination to solve the Cambodian issue by peaceful means.

Everyone knows that following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the State of Cambodia continues to stand firm on its feet politically, economically, and militarily. Despite this, the State of Cambodia has made great contributions to a peace solution. Regardless of the fact that it has over 90 percent of Cambodian territory under its control, the State of Cambodia does not demand the monopoly or a share of 90 percent of the power in Cambodia. The State of Cambodia has proposed the setting up of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and accepted Prince Sihanouk's stance that this council must be composed of 12 members.

Over the past 11 years, the United Nations has supported Democratic Kampuchea against the State of Cambodia. Despite this, the State of Cambodia is ready to accept the wide-ranging role of the United Nations in supervising the implementation of various agreements on Cambodia and the holding of general elections in Cambodia under the condition that the United Nations ends its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea.

Through these three major problems, that is, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the setting up of the SNC, and the UN role, public opinion clearly sees who has been determined to achieve a peaceful solution and who has obstructed the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. It is clear that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia in September last year has created the most important premise for solving the Cambodian issue in a more favorable fashion. Since then, the Cambodian parties and the countries concerned have offered many proposals around this issue as seen at JIM-1, JIM-2 [Jakarta Informal Meetings 1 and 2], the Paris conference, and many meetings in Tokyo and Jakarta. Efforts made by Vietnam and the other circles concerned have gradually brought many important results, enabling a fair and

reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue to appear fundamentally in both international and internal aspects.

As Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently said in a recent interview granted to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, there is a need for verified complete withdrawal of foreign troops, nonreturn to the genocidal regime, a cease-fire, termination of foreign aid, and respect for Cambodia's independence, neutrality, and nonalignment. The Cambodian people must be allowed to implement their right to self-determination through free, democratic, and fair general elections with international control and supervision. There is only one temporary problem remaining in the transitional period between the signing of the agreement on Cambodia and the general elections. Although this is a temporary problem, it has caused the emergence of many differences between various sides which impede a swift solution to the Cambodian issue. These differences are over issues such as the existence of the present administration in Cambodia, the agenda for the setting up of the SNC, the question of a cease-fire, and troop encamping of various sides. As was seen, there have been many equally tough debates over this temporary problem, the substance of which is the internal aspect of the Cambodian solution and is of great importance.

Against this backdrop, public opinion takes note of positive changes in the stance of the U.S. Government over the Cambodian issue. On 18 July the United States decided to withdraw its recognition of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition and to start holding talks with Vietnam.

On 5 September, Secretary of State Baker disclosed that the United States has decided to open direct talks with the Cambodian Government with the aim of promoting progress in the efforts to end the war and restore peace in Cambodia, as well as to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in that country.

During his visit to various Southeast Asian countries in August this year, Chinese Premier Li Peng declared that China would not support any move by the Khmer Rouge to control power in Cambodia. This has been appraised by world public opinion as a new way of helping solve the Cambodian issue in a more favorable way.

It should also be pointed out that another factor affecting the settlement of the Cambodian issue is the recent changes in the world. It is impossible to internationalize all aspects of social life—a requirement and also a solid foundation of world peace—without satisfactorily solving global and regional conflicts. No wonder we find that all the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council have paid great attention to solving this issue.

In their sixth meeting on the Cambodian issue held in New York on 27 and 28 August, representatives of the five countries—the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Britain, and France—reached agreement on five



angles, which carry some substantially fundamental points. The efforts of the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council have been hailed, highly appreciated, and considered as having been made in the right direction to seek a comprehensive, equitable, and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue, said our Foreign Ministry in a statement on 31 August.

Dear comrades and friends: Thanks to these efforts and changes, an informal meeting of the Cambodian parties was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 9 and 10 September. The meeting was a subsequent step on the path to seek an overall solution to the Cambodian issue. The joint statement made at the meeting affirms that the Cambodian parties accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council in its entirety as the basis for settling the conflict in Cambodia and committed themselves, in full cooperation with all other participating countries of the Paris conference, to elaborating this framework into an overall political solution through the process of the Paris conference.

The Cambodian parties discussed the question of an SNC of Cambodia and agreed on the nature and functions of this council as stipulated in the document of the five member countries of the UN Security Council. They specifically agreed on the formation and composition of the SNC, which includes 12 members—six from the State of Cambodia, two from the Sihanouk faction, two from the Son Sann faction, and two from the Khmer Rouge. The Cambodian parties accepted Prince Sihanouk's proposal that if the 12 members so desire, they could elect a chairman for the SNC who, in such case, would be the 13th member of the council.

According to the Jakarta joint statement, the SNC will hold its first session as soon as possible. The two cochairmen agreed to consult with all the other participating countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia with the aim of reconvening this conference at the earliest possible date. Based on reports from Thailand, the Cambodian parties held the first session of the SNC in Bangkok on 17 September to appoint a delegation to the 45th UNGA [United Nations General Assembly] session, effect a voluntary ceasefire, and elect a chairman for the council.

As soon as it was issued, the Jakarta joint statement was welcomed and vigorously commented upon by public opinion worldwide. This is because the agreement reached among the Cambodian parties constitutes the key factor paving the way for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict, which has dragged on for more than 11 years now. This document also serves as an important basis for reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. People can also see that the process of truly solving the Cambodian issue, which began at the Paris conference, will continue under the framework of this conference.

According to newspapers published in France, the two cochairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia—Indonesia and France—held that the situation has never been as favorable as it is now to reach a solution for Cambodia. Asian diplomats also noted that this is a major breakthrough.

The British paper FINANCIAL TIMES noted: There is now a sign that the 11-year civil war in Cambodia may end. The Jakarta meeting was held with the consent of all the Cambodian parties and considered the UN peace plan as the basis for discussing the Cambodian issue.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said: The United States hopes the SNC of Cambodia will hold a session in the near future and that one of its priority tasks will be the appointment of a delegation to represent Cambodia at the United Nations, which will open its 45th General Assembly session on 18 September to replace the seat of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

While the public considered this a favorable first step, it held that the next process of talks may still face numerous difficulties and obstacles. A newspaper in the FRG maintained it will be impossible to detect and control all of the Khmer Rouge's arms caches, as well as to rule out the possibility of its acts of sabotage, both politically and militarily.

Dear comrades and friends: Vietnam and Cambodia are the two nations with a history of long-standing attachment and loyalty. For a long time now, the peoples of the two countries have fought shoulder to shoulder against the enemy to firmly maintain independence and freedom. Performing their noble internationalist duty without taking into consideration the sacrifice of their lives, Vietnamese volunteer troops marched into Cambodia several times to assist their Cambodian friends and then returned home after fulfilling their duty. That assistance was totally disinterested and clear.

Now as always, Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people. We welcome the Cambodian parties' 10 September Jakarta decision on the agreement reached by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on a political solution to the Cambodian issue and the finalization of the formation of the SNC of Cambodia. We also understand the process of talks to achieve the ultimate aim is still subject to complexities and still has to face numerous difficulties and obstacles.

To achieve true and durable peace in Cambodia, the Cambodian parties and countries concerned must continue exerting efforts to demonstrate their goodwill with specific and practical deeds.

On our part, we will do all we can to contribute to quickly reaching a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue. More than ever before, we affirm the special solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia and among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and



Cambodia. We will continue to stand by the side of the Cambodian people in the struggle to firmly safeguard their revolutionary gains. We will also continue to support the Cambodian people's just cause in building a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia, thereby helping to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation, which also means contributing to the cause of world peace.

Once again, let us support the new step of development in the situation in Cambodia. However, we must remain vigilant against the enemy's new schemes of taking advantage of the Cambodian issue to oppose and undermine the revolution in Cambodia.

#### **Commentary Assesses Jakarta Meeting on Cambodia**

*BK1909114690 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] As you all know, after the Jakarta Informal Meeting among the Cambodian parties on 9 and 10 September, the position and role of the State of Cambodia in the world have constantly consolidated. Following is our radio's comment on this issue:

Exactly speaking, right before the meeting took place, the world public highly valued the State of Cambodia's role and prestige. As it was reported that the meeting would have failed to be organized because of Prince Sihanouk's refusal to attend the meeting due to his health, Chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers Hun Sen decided to take part in the meeting. This decision made an important contribution to the convening of the meeting as scheduled. In addition, at the meeting the delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Chairman Hun Sen continued to show constructive and goodwill acts, thus contributing to the success of the meeting. Chairman Hun Sen was considered the savior of the Jakarta Informal Khmer-Khmer meeting.

Right after the meeting, the U.S.A. quickly reacted to show its approval. The exchange of views between the representatives of the Phnom Penh government and the U.S.A. in Vientiane was followed by a meeting between the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia and Chairman Hun Sen. Both Washington and Phnom Penh considered it an important meeting. Moreover, the U.S. side again sent an official representing the Cambodian Study Group to visit Cambodia. For its part, Thailand also appreciated the Phnom Penh government's efforts in solving the Cambodian issue. Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan invited Chairman Hun Sen to Thailand for an official visit after the Jakarta meeting. In Bangkok, leaders of the Phnom Penh and Bangkok governments discussed measures to further the seeking of a political solution to the Cambodian issue. They also discussed relations between the two countries.

Many other countries also declared that in the near future they will have contacts with the Phnom Penh

government. The French news agency AFP on 13 September reported that (Sery Dubose), French state minister for external affairs, would visit Phnom Penh in the coming period. Diplomats in Bangkok noted that during his visit, (Sery Dubose) would meet Chairman Hun Sen and other senior leaders of the Phnom Penh government. Worthy of note is that when the Jakarta meeting ended, Chinese Foreign Ministry held a press conference hailing the results of the meeting and stressed that China was ready to have contacts with all sides participating in the Supreme National Council [SNC].

In short, there have been more contacts between the Phnom Penh government and other countries and in these meetings the State of Cambodia continued to show its goodwill and determination to quickly settle the Cambodian issue. At the request of Prince Sihanouk that the first meeting of the Supreme National Council should be held in a place under the control of neither the Phnom Penh government nor the Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia, Chairman Hun Sen proposed that it would be organized at the former Cambodian embassy in Bangkok.

A delegation of the State of Cambodia has arrived in Bangkok for the first meeting of the Supreme National Council. It came to Bangkok with a constructive stand, goodwill, and determination to solve peacefully the Cambodian issue. At present there remain many difficulties and trials on the way to the settlement of the Cambodian issue. However, if all the participants of the SNC have constructive stand and goodwill, there will be a hope for the success of the first meeting of the SNC.

#### **UK, UNHCR Groups Meet in Hanoi on Refugees**

*BK1909150290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT  
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 19 (AFP)—Delegations from Britain and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Hong Kong arrived here Wednesday for talks on repatriating Vietnamese boat people, official sources said. On the same flight were 110 Vietnamese returning here from Hong Kong as part of a joint British-Vietnamese voluntary repatriation program, officials said. London and Hanoi are holding difficult talks over a Hong Kong scheme to repatriate by force boat people deemed "economic migrants" rather than genuine asylum-seekers, whom Hanoi has so far refused to accept.

Hong Kong suspended the mandatory repatriation program after its first operation, involving 51 Vietnamese sent back last December, stirred an international outcry, particularly from the United States. The British colony is currently home to some 53,000 Vietnamese, of whom 9,000 have obtained refugee status allowing them to be resettled in third countries. Those who fail a screening, instituted by Hong Kong officials in mid-June 1988 and aimed at sorting out refugees from economic migrants, are liable to be sent back by force.



The British minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong Lord Caithness said Monday during his first visit to the colony that this group "must be returned to Vietnam as soon as possible." A total of 4,349 Vietnamese have returned home from Hong Kong under a UNHCR-sponsored voluntary repatriation program set up in March 1989. Under an agreement with Britain earlier this year, Vietnam would accept 1,000 voluntary returns per month, although only 400 opted to go back in August.

(In Hong Kong, UNHCR delegate Robert van Leeuwen said before leaving for Hanoi that he had no plans to discuss possible resumption of forced repatriation while in Vietnam.

(The British colony's security chief Alistair Asprey said Hong Kong would raise "all options" to speed up voluntary repatriation.

(The talks have been initiated by Hanoi and "therefore we assume we have something definite to talk about," Mr. Asprey said.)

#### **Hanoi Reports on 'Purifying' of Party Ranks**

*BK1909152190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] According to QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, a conference of secretaries of the party organizations, directly subordinate to the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, was held recently in Ho Chi Minh City. More than 60 delegates attended the conference, which was chaired by General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. The conference devoted most of its time to hearing reports and discussions by the secretaries of various party organizations.

All party organizations in the Army have seriously guided the implementation of the directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. They have obtained initial results in consolidating their organizations, purifying party ranks, and enhancing the militancy of their contingents of party members. In exercising their leadership, party committees at all levels have paid attention to closely coordinating party consolidation with control over party members' compliance with the party's statutes.

The conference pointed out remaining shortcomings that all concerned must actively strive to overcome in the next steps of party consolidation.

#### **Leaders Attend Dao Tung's Funeral Ceremony**

*BK2009112390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] Today, 18 September, a funeral service was solemnly held in Hanoi for Comrade Dao Tung, director general and editor-in-chief of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, advisers to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; and General Vo Nguyen Giap sent wreaths to pay tribute to Comrade Dao Tung.

Those who attended the ceremony to lay wreaths and express condolences to members of the bereaved family included Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, who came on behalf of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and Phung Van Tuu, vice chairman of the National Assembly.

Also attending the ceremony were more than 170 delegations from branches, sectors, ministries, organizations, mass societies at the central level and in Hanoi and from various provinces including Ha Bac—birthplace of Comrade Dao Tung—representatives from the People's Armed Forces and People's Public Security Forces; cadres, workers, and personnel of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY; and friends, colleagues, relatives, and members of the bereaved family.

Also present at the function were ambassadors and charge d'affaires ad interim of foreign embassies in Hanoi and representatives from mass media agencies at home and abroad.

At the memorial ceremony, Comrade Tran Trong Tam, National Assembly deputy and member of the party Central Committee, concurrently head of the party Central Committee Ideology and Culture Department, delivered a eulogy recalling Comrade Dao Tung's life and work and his dedication to the development of the nation's press and information cause since the August Revolution. During his 45 years of consistent work for the revolution, Comrade Dao Tung made great contributions to the press and information service, to the cause of national liberation and unification, and to building socialism.

On the same day, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and the Ha Bac provincial party and people's committees held a burial ceremony for Comrade Dao Tung at the Bac Giang City cemetery.



### **Le Duc Anh Visits Rear Services Academy**

*BK1909140390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] On 15 September, General Le Duc Anh, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national defense, paid a working visit to the Rear Services Academy. Accompanying the minister were Lieutenant General Nguyen Trong Xuyen, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the Rear Services General Department; and Major General Chu Phac, director of the Schools Department.

Minister Le Duc Anh toured the academy's learning and housing facilities, after being briefed by the board of management on the renovation of the academy's management system and teaching and learning activities in accordance with Resolution 115 of the party Central Committee Military Commission as well as on the ideological education and material and spiritual lives of cadres, instructors, and employees.

In his confidential talk with the academy's leading cadres and commanding officers, the minister recalled the invaluable experiences gained by the rear services during the wars of resistance against France and the United States. He then urged everyone to attach great importance and creatively apply these experiences to the new situation, bearing in mind the need to use judgment and to avoid mechanical imitation. He said: In implementing Resolution 115 of the party Central Committee Military Commission, we have effected certain changes. Nonetheless, there is still much room for substantial improvement. We must adopt resolute measures. Our Army-building activities must be based on our own experiences and equipment, as well as on the specific conditions of our nation. This means that the rear services must also operate in accordance with that logic.

The comrade minister emphasized again and again the issue of self-reliance because it is a factor in achieving higher cooperation results and stabilizing everyone's life. The Rear Services Academy must further uphold the spirit of self-reliance and educate cadets in that direction.

Comrade Maj. Gen. Le Thuy, deputy director in charge of the academy's political section, pledged the determination of all cadres, instructors, and employees to do their best to implement Minister Le Duc Anh's instructions, bring about more comprehensive renovation in accordance with Resolution 115 of the party Central Committee Military Commission, and score high results during the 1990-1991 school year.

### **Army Officers Inspect Hanoi Defense Exercise**

*BK1909134790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] A three-day regional defense exercise was organized in Hanoi Municipality in mid-September. Comrade General Doan Khue, member of the Political

Bureau and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the Political General Department; and Comrade Senior Lt. Gen. Nguyen Chon, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the Political General Department, visited and inspected the implementation of the various phases of the exercise by the military region command, the municipal party committee, the municipal people's committee, and grass-roots units.

The three-day regional defense exercise took place as planned and all objectives and requirements have been fulfilled. All sectors, districts, and cities participating in the exercise have done a good job both in terms of specific plans and personnel, thus creating a well-organized and uniform network for the exercise to score positive results.

Regular troop inspection of grass-roots units has testified to the combat readiness of the local armed forces and has contributed necessary experiences for mobilizing local economic forces to support national defense, build the militia and self-defense forces, maintain public security and social order in the capital, and devise a well-defined defense network for the municipality.

### **Ceremony Marks Ordnance Sector's Anniversary**

*BK1709154990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] The General Department of Defense Industry and Economy recently held a solemn ceremony to mark the Vietnam ordnance sector's 45th founding anniversary—15 September 1945-15 September 1990.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Tran Hieu, member of the Party Central Committee and vice president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers; Comrade Tran Lum, minister of heavy industry; Senior Lieutenant General Dao Dinh Luyen, vice minister of national defense [title as heard]; and a large number of national defense cadres, workers, and personnel who have been and are being attached to the ordnance sector.

In a report read at the ceremony, Lieutenant General Professor Phan Thu, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and director of the General Department of Defense Ministry and Economy, said: Over the past 45 years, led by the party and Uncle Ho and assisted by the people both in wartime and peacetime, cadres and workers of the ordnance sector—the predecessor of what is now the General Department of Defense Industry and Economy—have developed a sense of self-reliance in surmounting all difficulties, hardships, and privations. As a result, the sector has been able to create a source of supplies and machinery, build workshops, train a contingent of workers, and actively conduct research for the repair and production of many types of weapons, thus making it possible for our soldiers and people to fight the enemy effectively.



From the production of rudimentary weapons in the initial stage, the ordnance sector has advanced step by step to manufacture various types of relatively modern weapons and military equipment of highly destructive power in time for various battlefronts to defeat the enemy.

On behalf of the leadership of the Defense Ministry, Senior Lt. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen commended the defense industry sector for the results of its work during the past 45 years and urged cadres, workers, and personnel of the sector to develop their glorious tradition and, as an immediate step, concentrate on satisfactorily repairing, restoring, and preserving all the Army's existing weapons and technical equipment. He also pointed out the need for them to gradually study ways to produce a number of weapons and military equipment that can meet the requirements of national defense, as well as to continue the production of economic goods to help develop the socialist fatherland.

#### **Do Muoi Greets Asian Buddhist Peace Conference**

*BK1609155690 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT  
16 Sep 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today sent his greetings to the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace [ABCP] on the occasion of its eighth congress and its 20th founding anniversary.

In his message, the Vietnamese leader highly valued the ABCP's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. He thanked the conference for its support to Vietnam over the past 20 years, hailed its active contributions to the common struggle of mankind for a really peaceful life on earth, and voiced the Vietnamese Government and people's support to the noble goals of the conference.

#### **Nguyen Khanh Visits Youth Magazine Office**

*BK1709100990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Summary] On the afternoon of 15 September, Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as chairman of the Committee for Protection, Care, and Education of Children, paid a working visit to the editorial office of NHI DONG [Children], an organ of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee, on the occasion of the weekly's seventh anniversary.

On behalf of the editorial staff, NHI DONG editor-in-chief Nguyen Thi Van Anh briefed Comrade Nguyen Khanh on the achievements recorded by the magazine over the past seven years. First appearing as a supplement of THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG [Vanguard Children] in 1983, NHI DONG has been published as a weekly since October 1989.

"Congratulating the cadres and reporters of NHI DONG on the eve of its eighth year in service of its young readers, Comrade Nguyen Khanh commended the achievements the weekly had scored in the past. He stressed: Children's education is the common cause of all society to which our party and people have paid great attention. Therefore, aside from the efforts to improve its form and content, NHI DONG should work in coordination with other levels, sectors, and localities for wider distribution, so that it reaches the hands of all families and children.

"Comrade Nguyen Khanh reminded the cadres and reporters of the weekly to make even greater efforts to overcome the difficulties regarding material bases to make NHI DONG more attractive, easy to understand, and closer to children of reading age."

On the same occasion, Nguyen Khanh also visited the editorial offices of TIEN PHONG [Vanguard], VAN NGHE THIEU NHI [Children's Arts and Letters], TAP CHI THANH NIEN [Youth Review], and TRUYEN HINH THANH NIEN [Youth Television] of the HCMCYU Central Committee.

#### **Ha Quang Du Comments on Youth Renovation Work**

*BK1009134590 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN  
in Vietnamese Jun 90 pp 9-15*

[Article by Ha Quang Du, first secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee: "Continue the Renovation Process"]

[Text] Over the past two years or more, since the fifth congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU], youths of our country in general and members of our union in particular have made new progress and important contributions to the renovation process in our country in line with the sixth party congress resolution.

At present, although faced with the rapid and complex developments of the world situation, with the crisis in many socialist countries and with the difficulties and obstacles in renovating our country, many of our youths continue to be confident in the party leadership by supporting the party-initiated renovation. The revolutionary characters of our youths have been firmly maintained, developed, and improved. This is a source of encouragement and pride.

However, we must recognize the fact that in recent years, some segments of youth have lived without ideals. They have lost their confidence in the party leadership and have even questioned the theoretical and realistic patterns of socialism. Many ethics and life-styles have been upset. There has been an increase in illegal activities and social evil among youths. The issue of unemployment pressures the youths intensely. At present, some 1.5 million of them are jobless. This includes mainly discharged soldiers, students, and new graduates. One million youths reach the working age every year in addition



to the surplus number of youths who become unemployed through production restructuring in the various industrial sectors and handicrafts, thus exacerbating the problem. Of serious concern is the decline in their standards of living, education, and health. Meanwhile, the youth union has not sufficiently oriented its members and youths and has not understood the needs of youths and the burning issues of the country. The union is inefficient in all fields, especially in economic development. The number of weak basic youth unions is still high (40-60 percent). Among youths and the society, the prestige of the union is declining. Many youths are no longer eager to be attached to the union.

Nevertheless, noteworthy are the many new characteristics and trends surfacing among youths and youth movements. A series of multifaceted demands have taken and are taking shape. Some of these are beyond the country's ability to satisfy. Youths are torn among ethics, social rules and traditions, new demands for freedom, democracy, and social justice. They cannot understand the relation between duty and reward. At the same time, the union has neglected to educate them on law, citizen's rights, and other aspects of life, thus complicating their personality development recently. Divisions among youths (rich, poor, rural, urban, low-lying and mountainous areas, at home and abroad...) have worsened and will continue to worsen daily.

Some new contradictions have emerged among youths and their roles: one between state requirements for mobilizing youths and the need to satisfy their demands for freedom and democracy; the other between the rapid and multifaceted development of youths and teenagers and the slowness in the renovation of managerial tasks in state agencies and the administration, and in the operating procedures of many party and youth union bases. These contradictions tend to become more complex every day.

More regrettably is the continuing decline of the role and position of youth unions in political and social networks and among youths. The organizational system and the cadre contingent of youth unions remain weak and incapable of carrying out the party's renovation policies and are therefore unattractive to youths. The unity of youth movements is again being threatened. The infrastructure and operating funds of these unions cannot satisfy their activities and movements, thus bogging down many of them.

Due to these complicated and difficult situations, many people have proposed that it is necessary to review the position, role, function, and task of the HCMCYU as well as its relations with the party. Some people even questioned the necessity of maintaining the HCMCYU.

Basing on the requirements of history and reality, I would like to present the following viewpoints:

The first issue: Is it necessary to maintain the HCMCYU?

We all know that efforts to build, consolidate, maintain, and develop the HCMCYU stemmed from the objective requirements. First of all, the union is a sociopolitical organization. It is an assault unit and a trusted reserve force of the party. It helps the party to educate, motivate, and organize the youth as well as work with them—the young who are real masters of the nation and who will faithfully continue to carry out the party's undertaking. The union has consistently struggled for the objective of the party and has acted as a political nucleus for Vietnamese youth. Through its work methods, the union has integrated and strengthened unity among the youth and motivated them to enthusiastically participate in productive labor, enhance education, and defend the fatherland in accordance with the party line and policy. The union, through its work and activities, have also helped the party to educate and forge Vietnamese youth.

Meanwhile, the youth themselves—the younger generation of the nation whose work reflects the current activities of the society and its development trends—should have an organization to represent them and to fight and defend their legitimate interests. The youth needed, needs today, and will need a union characterizing their fine nature—a union of the youth, by the youth, and for the youth. In other words, it should be an organization able to protect the youth's legitimate interests and able to perceive their feelings, aspirations, sentiments, and wishes for the future. To achieve this goal, HCMCYU organizations must actively carry out various activities and fulfill their tasks in a democratic and open manner. They should regularly organize activities for youths and consistently pay attention not only to pressing social problems but also to the youth's daily life.

Moreover, tens of millions of our teenagers and children are badly in need of an organization to supervise and lead them forward. The organization that can satisfactorily carry out this task, in the past and at present, is none other than the HCMCYU. Together with the educational sector and the entire society, the HCMCYU has maintained its leading role and has, in reality, done its best in carrying out this important task.

It is obvious that the process of coming into being for the HCMCYU and its developing and maturing was not for itself but for the requirements of history and the demand of our youth, teenagers, and the nation throughout the past 59 years.

These are the lofty obligations demanding the HCMCYU to continue its struggle to create a more attractive political, cultural, and social appearance symbolizing the youth movement and the development trends of the present and future for the better prospects of the younger generation and the nation as a whole.

Some people have recently commented: "The HCMCYU has almost used up its power," meaning that it has aged and regressed and has not been able to respond to the youth's demands. This comment is somewhat objective because it reflected a one-sided view.



However, it also helps remind the HCMCYU to be more alert and to seriously reconsider its position.

We think we need to use history and concrete evidence to prove the union will never age or regress. Of course, the union is backward compared with the youth movement and still displays shortcomings that need to be overcome. Nonetheless, it is making efforts to improve itself gradually to meet the requirements of the situation and the youth movement and, most importantly, to be able to survive and develop. It has always possessed enormous vitality and will continue to do so, provided that it knows how to utilize the new energy provided by the renovation undertaking. Moreover, our party and people have always placed their confidence in the union and have entrusted it with different tasks. Therefore, it can be said that far from running out of fuel, the union now has an abundant source of better quality fuel necessary for its advancement along the party lines.

We absolutely do not mean to defend the youth union. We only want to call for dedication and a high sense of responsibility so adequate measures can be taken to protect the HCMCYU and the young generation of Vietnamese.

The second issue: Given the current situation, what should the HCMCYU do to guarantee its own survival?

This is a very serious question for each union chapter, cadre, and member to ponder upon.

a. Knowledge, orientations, and operating procedures.

It is necessary on the one hand to renovate everyone's basic knowledge of the HCMCYU, especially the nature, function, duties, and driving force of the youth movement. These are major issues that require thorough study and preparation. However, as an immediate objective, the union must provide good education in socialist ideals and must protect the younger generation's legitimate rights.

On the other hand, the union must renovate its organization and operating procedures to be able to rally and educate the young. The union must try by all means to strengthen its grass-roots union organizations and to link efforts to consolidate union chapters and grass-roots union organizations with attempts to strengthen district union organizations. Plans must be made to improve the quality of new union members and to encourage current members to participate in concrete union activities. It is important to see that operating procedures are diverse and consistent with the socioeconomic situation and the specific circumstances of each individual union member. It is essential to use concrete activities (economic, social, scientific, technological, cultural, artistic, and sports and physical education; household economic development assistance programs for young couples...) to motivate large numbers of youth to participate in union activities. On a national scale, the union must select and oversee a number of major activities aimed at initiating a strong youth movement. It is necessary to broaden democracy

in all youth union activities and tasks. Efforts are needed to make social and cultural activities more appealing to youth union members. Youth union chapters should do a better job in coordinating their actions with the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit.

All cadres, union members, and youths must improve their knowledge of union organizations and must realize their responsibility to protect, build, and constantly consolidate these organizations. Instead of waiting for the union to become strong by itself, everyone should take the initiative to work out positive and scientific measures to help the union develop its strength.

b. The union and the youth solidarity front.

It can be said that never before has the Vietnamese youth movement developed so quickly through so many diversified and abundant forms of activities. Never before has there been such an urgent need to unite the Vietnamese youth movement for socialist construction and national defense, and never before has the world situation developed so complicatedly and exerted such a great impact on our youth as today.

Therefore, it is necessary for the union to constantly use diversified forms of activities like club, cultural, artistic, sports and physical education, tourist, and recreational activities to rally youths. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on consolidating college students associations and on broadening the Vietnam Youth Federation chapters. It is important to devise interesting forms of activities to attract youth belonging to different religions, ethnic minority groups, and so forth.

All these activities must aim at the political objective of rallying youths in the movement for socialist construction for the sake of the happiness of the people and the generation of young. Regrettably, over the recent past, many youth union chapters have not attached sufficient importance to the above-mentioned activities and have failed to fully realize the urgency of youth motivation work.

c. The youth union and its duty to educate youths on socialist ideal.

Our youths and teenagers are influenced by a multifaceted education: family education, school education, education by various collectives of workers, soldiers and students (these collectives are closely organized in accordance with the state regulations), and political and social collectives. Moreover, they are also influenced daily by the various mass information media, the cultural and artistic figures, and the examples set by adults and party members.

The youth union is responsible for a fundamental and important part of this process. It discharges its function of youth education through its practical activities (production, combat readiness, study, cultural life...). At the same time, the youth union sponsors and helps progressive youths study and understand various issues to raise



the standard of their political knowledge. The most important point here is to continually educate youths on the socialist ideal, asserting their decision to follow the path chosen by the party and Uncle Ho. The union should educate them on traditions and Uncle Ho's examples. It should help them understand correctly the situation in the country and create practical and attractive conditions for them to personally participate in debates and contribute their views to the establishment of various youth projects and socioeconomic policies. These are related directly to their own interests in conformity with the guidelines for diversification and democracy, thus reflecting a high cultural standard. As a result, the union must be continually consolidated and expanded and must adopt measures to most satisfactorily use the network of cultural houses, clubs and tourist centers, and the press and publication network. Particularly, attention must be paid to intensifying the management and renovation of the operational scope of these networks in order to effectively support the education of youths and teenagers.

d. Renovate the youth union's organizational system step by step.

This question stems from two requirements. Objectively, since the system of economic organizations has changed (joint enterprises, general corporations...have appeared) in some of the trades, labor bears a unique characteristic and calls for the formation of a union organization to represent youths' interests depending on each trade. Subjectively, we can see more clearly every day that the internal evolution of the youth union organization remains weak, sluggish, and slow to renew. The number of weak basic organizations is still high, while the leadership inside the union network is still loose and some of the union locals are still confused in their activities concerning some of the youth objectives.

As a result, along with enhancing the quality of youth union members, we should enhance the quality of union organizations, especially union chapters and bases, in keeping with the nature of a political organization of progressive youths to ensure a close relationship with youths and teenagers for the sake of their progress and legitimate interests. The youth union should continue to adjust and supplement its organizational system with new organizations (For example, sectorial union organizations may be formed at the levels of districts and provinces; general corporations, large enterprises and joint enterprises, and cadre affairs committees can be established depending on each group at the provincial level.) This is to break through the current sluggish situation and make the unions' activities more appropriate to the nature of each job and trade. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce new factors into the organizational system of the youth union to stimulate the dynamism of the union itself. The union's economic building organizations must also be revamped.

With a view to developing the strength and key political role of the union organizations in the Armed Forces,

coordination between these organizations and those in localities and various sectors must be reorganized. Each basic union organization in the Armed Forces should strive to become a core force to rally and unite all the youth movements in their station areas. Together with the union locals at district and precinct levels, they must organize and coordinate all activities to conduct propaganda, educate youths and teenagers, and organize a sentimental and cultural commerce among all strata of youths. Through these activities, youths outside the Armed Forces will have conditions for better understanding the duty of national defense and the difficulties and hardships endured by the Armed Forces.

To further step up the consolidation of the contingent of full-time youth union cadres from the central down to the provincial and city levels, it is necessary to continue reducing the HCMCYU's staff and reorganize its managerial apparatus to make it more rational. It is also necessary to strengthen the research, propaganda, information, and publishing organs and cadres training centers of the HCMCYU. At the same time, we must increase the personnel of district, town, and precinct youth unions while improving the quality of their contingent of cadres. We should assign to the district, precinct, and town level a new contingent of cadres capable of operating among the working class and young workers of all strata in the private and other economic sectors, among religious youths and young people of the various ethnic groups, especially the ethnic minorities....

We must gradually and effectively deal with the question of the present contingent of full-time youth union cadres at the grass-roots level by encouraging grass-roots youth union secretaries to devote themselves to their specialized official duties. However, in some large establishments, youth union secretaries may attend to union work on a full-time basis. An effort should be made to ensure satisfactory and adequate material and moral remuneration for these cadres.

The third issue: The HCMCYU's political stance and renovation of the party leadership over the HCMCYU.

Throughout the past 50 years, the HCMCYU has never been separated from the party leadership or stayed aloof from the objectives laid down by the party. Under the current conditions, the HCMCYU has all the more reason to reaffirm this stance and ask for even stronger and closer party leadership, which the HCMCYU considers to be its wish, its responsibility, and in its interests.

The HCMCYU has never demanded to be regarded as a counterweight to the party as some people have thought, and it has no reason whatsoever to do so. It has only suggested that the party listen to its views, always consider the union as a reliable reserve combat force, and care for the building of that force. Especially, at this juncture, many nonsocialist and reactionary forces outside the country are seeking by all means to corrupt,



poison, and win over our youth. In addition, the development of the multisectoral economy also contributes to aggravating the contradictions among young people.... In such a situation, now more than ever before the HCMCYU has the heavy responsibility of, under the party leadership, doing everything it can to ensure the unity of the Vietnamese youth movement in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland. Reality has shown that the party leadership is a necessity, an irreplaceable guarantee of the orientation of the youth union's activities, and a great driving force of the HCMCYU and the Vietnamese youth movement.

Therefore, the HCMCYU Central Committee's stance is not to advocate multiple youth organizations. In reality, ever since 1985-1987 the HCMCYU Central Committee has struggled against the tendency to separate the various youth associations from the HCMCYU to form a second youth organization totally independent of the HCMCYU. In early 1989, taking advantage of the HCMCYU's traditional activity campaign, some people began to hurl criticisms against the union. They contended that the union was antiquated and demanded that several other youth organizations be set up to compete with the HCMCYU politically. That situation deeply affected a number of local youth organizations. In May and June 1989, the HCMCYU Central Committee resolutely objected to that tendency. It is the HCMCYU Central Committee's stance to seek by all means to broaden the front in which young people are widely rallied and united and to develop the Vietnam Youth Union with the HCMCYU as its political core to struggle for the socialist ideal. In view of the great diversity of young people, the HCMCYU strives to seek new organizational models and experiments with new forms and methods of operation to meet new requirements. Adhering to the party's renovation policy, the union strives to create for itself a new "image" that is attractive to youth.

The Ho Chi Communist Youth Union Central Committee maintains a consistent stance and a uniform guiding principle that, as a sociopolitical organization, the union is dutybound to help promote youth activities and socialist democracy in our society and provide law education to the entire people in order to strengthen law enforcement and crack down on criminals and reactionaries.

However, it is certain there is no way for the union to avoid committing errors in the process of renovation. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to constantly enhance party leadership over the union, considering the fact that the party plays a fundamental and important role in helping administrative bodies, mass societies, and social organizations implement youth motivation work.

All party committee echelons must renovate their knowledge of today's younger generation, the role and position of youths (who work in various economic units or who are part of the intelligentsia or members of the Armed Forces), as well as the union's role in socialist construction. Prompt efforts are needed to map out a socialist revolutionary platform to help youths define their goals.

A mechanism should be set up to serve as an instrument for the union to represent youths and protect their legitimate rights. Measures must be taken to oppose misconceptions about youth motivation work, especially all indications of paternalism, feudalism, imposition, lack of confidence in youths, and attempts to "leave everything" to the union when it comes to youth motivation work. Each cadre and party member must set a good example for youths to follow and must directly participate in youth motivation work.

It is necessary for the state to quickly formulate a youth development strategy and a policy toward youths and to promulgate at an early date the regulations governing the coordinated actions between administrative bodies and youth union organizations. As an immediate objective, it is important to help youths resolve urgent socioeconomic problems concerning employment, occupations, and incomes. Efforts are needed to improve the quality of education and training and to help youths develop their talents. Measures must be taken to harmonize national interests and youths' interests as well as to help youths realize their obligations and rights. It is important to set up a rational election mechanism to enable youths to be represented in state organs, councils, and committees in charge of youth affairs (the situation of late is that the ratio of provincial and district people's councillors aged 38 or younger has decreased at an alarming rate and that in some provinces, this ratio has dropped to only seven percent).

Mass societies and social organizations must promptly formulate rational work distribution plans and must coordinate their actions in implementing youth motivation work and in resolving youth-related problems both on local and national scales. Special importance must be attached to efforts to resolve problems concerning youths' welfare, intellectual standards, and democratic freedoms.

#### **Instruction Issued on Foreign Currency Control**

*BK1909113090 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued an instruction on the control of foreign currencies and on the import and circulation of gold. The instruction stipulates that all import-export or service organizations that have access to foreign currencies shall have to deposit the money to their accounts in Vietnam's banks. The state encourages all organizations and individuals to buy or sell their currencies at the state bank at a suitable rate of exchange. All forms of trading currencies outside the state bank are banned.

#### **Inheritance, Labor Contract Rules Publicized**

*BK1709141990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] A news conference was held recently by the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State to make



public the regulations on inheritance and labor contracts, which were adopted by the Council of State on 30 August 1990.

Inheritance is a prevalent practice among our people. It is, therefore, very necessary for our country to urgently enforce now a regulation on inheritance to satisfy their aspirations.

The regulation on inheritance, which includes six chapters and 38 articles, specifically stipulates various forms of inheritance in accordance with wills and the law. The regulation also stipulates the interests and obligations of inheritors and the preservation, liquidation, and division of the inherited property.

The regulation on labor contracts, which includes five chapters and 34 articles, is aimed at ensuring the rights and interests of laborers and upholding the sense of responsibility of both employers and employees in bringing into play all labor potential to contribute to the country's economic, social, scientific, and technical development.

Labor contracts are applicable to all private organizations of various economic sectors and components that use and hire laborers, as well as to hired laborers. The state will ensure the legitimate rights and interests of the parties that have signed the labor contracts.

The regulation on labor contracts also points out that all labor contracts signed before the day the regulation becomes effective will remain valid in full or in part, if they are not contrary to the stipulations in the regulation.

#### **Kien Giang Floods Destroy Homes, Property**

*BK1609080490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 15 Sep 90*

[Text] Recent prolonged downpours in Kien Giang Province's district island of Phu Quoc caused major flash floods in several areas, the worst in 10 years.

According to a preliminary survey, the floods swept away a 120-meter concrete bridge spanning the Cua Can River, destroyed 12 houses, and damaged 6,000 pepper plantations and fruit orchards, and other food crops. The

floods also damaged sections of the district's main road, a number of public establishments such as the district stadium, the public health office, and schools, and a considerable amount of personal property and domestic animals. The damage was estimated at almost one billion dong.

The district party and people's committees are assisting sectors and the people to overcome consequences of the flash floods.

#### **Hanoi Reports Insect Infestation Nationwide**

*BK1809143190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 16 Sep 90*

[Summary] "In the north recently, young worms and cotton leaf rollers damaged more than 60,000 hectares of ricefield in the midlands delta provinces such as Hai Hung, Haiphong, and Quang Ninh. *Aphelenchoides oryzae* also damaged more than 200,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice in other provinces of the midlands delta region and the Fourth Zone."

Moreover, army worms have appeared in some areas of Hai Hung and Ha Son Binh Provinces and Hanoi Municipality, while brown planthoppers are laying eggs in many ricefields and ground beetles are spreading to various towns and villages of these provinces.

"In the south, *aphelenchoides oryzae* damaged 12,000 hectares of the late summer-fall and early 10th-month rice in provinces of the Mekong River Delta, while ground beetles caused serious damage to the late summer-fall rice crop in this region."

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry urged localities to step up the planting work, quickly harvest the ripening ricefields, and closely monitor the harmful insect situation in order to take appropriate preventive measures to save ricefields and eliminate the insects.



**Australia****Evans Addresses 'Major Conference' on Vietnam***BK1909112290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0803 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia has confirmed that it will not provide direct government-to-government aid to Vietnam until there is a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia. However, the foreign affairs minister, Senator Gareth Evans, hopes that precondition is very close to being met. In Canberra, Senator Evans has told a major conference on Vietnam that he hopes soon to reassess the question of direction aid.

Radio Australia's Stuart Heather reports that Senator Evans has also given a cautious assessment of the prospects for political change in Vietnam.

[Begin recording] [Heather] After Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in the last days of 1978, Australia along with most other Western aid donors suspended aid to Vietnam. In 1983, this was relaxed to the extent that aid was provided through indirect channels, that is, through nongovernmental aid agencies and UN programs. Two years ago, this aid peaked at a total of more than U.S.\$17 million, and last year, it was over \$13 million. But the more important symbolism of direct aid to Vietnamese Government remained banned.

A year ago, Australian aid workers were hopeful that Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia would open the way for a full restoration of aid. But Canberra said that only a full comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia would do. Aid was still being used as a diplomatic bargaining tool to encourage Vietnam's full support of the Cambodia peace process.

Senator Evans' thinking was evident when he blamed Vietnam for the setback at the Cambodian factions meeting in Jakarta in March. Senator Evans explained this at the opening of a conference on Vietnam being held at the Australian National University until Friday [21 September] this week.

[Evans] I am thinking of, particularly like, experience at the Jakarta meeting which broke down really around just one issue, and that was an issue very much introduced by Vietnam that would address about the extent to which the statement would directly refer the subject of genocide. Taking a very hardline position on the central and enormous substantive issues like that when you're looking at the large settlement process is not terribly helpful.

[Heather] But, if despite the frequent hiccups, the Cambodian peace process finally does inch toward fruition,

both the aid agencies and businesses in Australia want Canberra to take a lead and demonstrate the tangible goodwill of aid to Hanoi.

[Evans] We have said our willingness to consider that will essentially depend on the resolution of the Cambodian problem, or at least that being [words indistinct] down on the track. We are getting very close now hopefully to that position, and I hope we will accordingly be [words indistinct] attention to this in a relatively short period.

[Heather] Senator Evans says Australia wants to reduce Vietnam's international isolation and to give encouragement to economic and political reform. While the 1986 plan of Doi Moi or renovation has made considerable progress to liberalize Vietnam's economy, the aging leadership is resisting political reform. Senator Evans has a modest assessment of the prospect of substantial political change in Vietnam.

[Evans] Over the past year or so, a lot of things realized have appeared to be [words indistinct] in the face of pressures for change. Yet there are straws in the wind which could suggest that the leadership may be beginning to adopt a less ideological approach to government. For example, the speech of Prime Minister Do Muoi on Vietnam's national day was notable for its absence of rhetoric. Vietnam might work toward a strong, pluralistic, and less rigid system of government. I doubt that such a shift would be radical or rapid or that the current leadership would be prepared to discard the ideology which has (?stayed there) for years. But there may be some measure of rethinking going on. [Words indistinct], we applaud it. [end recording]

**Niue****Ministers Replaced After No Confidence Vote***BK1909091090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The premier of the Pacific island state of Niue, Sir Robert Rex, has sacked two of his ministers after accusing them of plotting against him. Finance Minister Mr. Sonny Lakatani and Works Minister Mr. Frank Lui were sacked after refusing a request from Sir Robert that they resign.

The two are reported to have gathered signatures from 11 members of Niue's 20-seat assembly calling for a change of premier. However, three members later withdrew their support for the move, presenting a vote of no confidence in the premier. It is the second time since elections in April that Sir Robert, who is aged 82, has survived the leadership challenge.

The sacked ministers were replaced by two members of the opposition. They are Mr. Young Vivian, a former secretary general of the South Pacific Commission, and (Musafisa Pinkiu), a former president of the Niue Public Service Association.